FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square of 16 lines for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Yearly advertisements by special contracts, at reasonable rates. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly. Letters to the Editors must be post paid. Obituary notices, (including resolutions of societies, &c.) exceeding ten lines in length, will hereafter be charged for as advertisements. No charge for less than ten lines.

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Messrs. Editors: By your permission, I will submit through your extensively circulated periodical, some reflections suggested from the recent drought.

It is a fact, which all must admit, that in no period of the history of our highly favored Republic, have the inhabitants thereof passed through such a season of general drought as the one which has just closed. The sad intelligence has been communicated to us from perhaps every county and State composing this vast Union, that a total failure has been suspended over the entire farming interest. The meagre and unsightly visage of scarcity and want has been unveiled to open view, and the Almighty disposer of all events has silently conducted us to the very threshold, and [illegible] to an alarming extent, to introduce us [illegible] intimacy and general acquaintanceship [illegible] unwelcome guest.

This view of the subject, I am aware and expect, will be lightly spoken of by that man of the world who can and will jestingly say, as I have heard, that "it always rains on the fourth of July, [illegible] the fourth of July has brought the rain;" [illegible] by the man who believes that the drought [illegible] been produced by some necessary cause in the [illegible] of nature, apart as it were from any [illegible] instrumentality on the part of God, that [illegible] fixed order of nature, in her regular course, [illegible] in contact with something which must [illegible] have produced such an effect. I say, [illegible] such a view to be lightly spoken of by [illegible] characters as these; but are their notions [illegible] upon reason? As it regards the first, it [illegible] foolish notion of a thoughtless head, [illegible] as it is a self-evident fact, that the fourth of July has no more influence over the [illegible] than any other day.

As it regards the other, according to his notion, [illegible] has said there shall be famines, then he [illegible] deposited the elements calculated to produce [illegible] in the fixed laws of nature; hence when [illegible] arrives to that point in her course of government where these elements exist, why as a matter of course famine must be produced in every [illegible] where she rules and governs alike, and consequently there would be no such a thing as a famine in our part of the world, and not in the [illegible] where these laws rule and govern alike.— [illegible] according to this theory, if famine is produced by fixed laws of nature in one place, and this must be the case if fixed laws of nature control the rains, it must necessarily be produced every where else in the world where the same fixed laws of nature have existed. That is, if the fixed laws of nature have caused the rains to fall upon the fields, whereby the seed has been made to yield its increase in these United States, [illegible] should arrive at a point where [illegible] laws should cease to produce their former [illegible] in these United States, unquestionably in [illegible] manner the same effects would follow in all other countries where they had ruled and governed in the same manner; as it would be opposed to all reason to suppose or believe for a moment that where fixed laws have governed in one part as they have in another, that they should cease to [illegible] in the same manner in one place, and continue to govern in the same manner in the other, which would inevitably destroy the fixed laws of government of the former part.

If then, the seasons are controlled by the fixed laws of nature, by which our fields have been watered and made to yield their products in these United States, why then, the same fixed laws of nature control the seasons in other countries, by which their fields are made to yield their products, and hence if they cease to perform their work in the one place they must in the other; or one of these things must follow, either that the fixed laws of nature, which have heretofore controlled the seasons of both places alike, must cease to control one part with the same law, or that though they have controlled the seasons of both places alike, that they are not the same, or both places must fare alike.

Hence we see, then, that unless the fixed laws of nature be different to different places, though they govern each alike, that there can be no such thing as famine in one part and not in the other, if *they* produce it, which they must, if such a theory were correct.

The fallacy of such a belief I think is evident from this course of reasoning; but apart from this, it is evidently opposed to the teachings of the Bible, which teaches us to pray, "Give us day by day our daily bread." Well now if fixed laws of nature control the rains by which God blesses us with bread, whence the propriety of our praying for it? For if they control the weather, the rain will come or not come, according to these fixed laws; and hence we are taught daily to pray for that which it is established by the fixed laws of nature we shall have or not have; and if the fixed laws of nature should withhold from us the rains, by which we get bread, according to this theory God has taught us daily to ask for that which he has established in the fixed laws of nature we shall not have, which would be nothing more nor less than teaching us to ask for a blessing which he is opposed to granting us, and which he could not grant unless he frustrated the established laws of nature. Here then, is the dilemma into which such a belief plunges the individual, received in a scriptural light.

One of the fixed laws of nature is, that the earth is adapted to the growth of vegetation of all kinds; another is, that vegetation cannot grow and thrive without water; but that it is a fact, that it is a fixed law of nature that this water is to be communicated to the clouds at a fixed time, and is to fall back upon the earth again at a fixed time, reason and the bible teaches us not to believe.

God then, who is rich in mercy, and good to all, has not consigned the control of the seasons to the fixed laws of nature, but directly controls them at his will and pleasure. And how grateful and humble we as a people should be, that as the last gleam of hope was about to expire behind the dark cloud of a gloomy despair, through, no doubt, the fervent prayers of many pious hearts, which ascended to the mercy seat, the friendly clouds collected again upon the peaceful heavens, and distilled in gentle drops their rich treasures upon the barren fields, by which oppressed, withering vegetation has thrown off the mantle of mourning with which it has been clad for days and weeks and almost months, and again invites the kind hand of cultivation at the hands of the husbandman, (who, weary of anxiety in its behalf, was about to forsake and abandon it,) promising by an improved appearance, though dwarfy in size, to reward him for his labor.

We have been, in every sense, a highly favored people. One uninterrupted stream of blessings has been administered to us by the hands of a merciful providence, ever since we have existed as a nation; but how have we requited the claims of divine goodness? Have these blessings produced in our hearts that gratitude, which like the countless rivulets and streams flowing over rock and dale, quietly wend their way to a certain place, where all coming and mingling together, makes one vast sea of waters, emitting a vapor back to the clouds from whence they have come? I say have these blessings produced in our hearts that gratitude which, like these countless streams and rivulets, has wended its way to that place, where all coming and mingling together, has formed one vast sea of gratitude, which has emitted, so to speak, a vapor or stream of gratitude back to God from whom these blessings have come? Have we requited the claims of divine goodness in this way? No. Well how have we done it? The consideration of this important question I shall refer to a subsequent article.

July 8th, 1853. R.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, JULY 28, 1853.

THE CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION.—On Thursday next an election for eight Representatives in Congress will be held in North Carolina. Only one week! The time is short. But short as it is much may be done to secure the triumph of Whig measures and Whig men. We trust that our friends in the contested Districts are fully aroused to the importance of the contest and determined to give a good account of themselves on the 4th of August.

There are many important issues involved in the present canvass for Representatives in Congress. But putting aside all other questions, the proper disposition of the Public Lands is a subject in which every citizen of North Carolina, every citizen of an old State, every citizen of a Southern State, has a deep and abiding interest.

We shall not at this late day enter into any argument upon the policy of a fair and equal distribution of the Public Lands or their proceeds among all the States. The question has been fully discussed upon the stump and by the press. The facts are before the people. The time for argument has passed: that for action is at hand. Let the people of North Carolina and the other old States rouse themselves to a sense of the danger which threatens one of their dearest rights. Let them rally around the Whig candidates as the champions of those rights in opposition to the bribery and corruption of the Locofoco leaders. The latter seek to barter away the Public Lands, the common property of *all* the States, to the *new* States, for the purpose of promoting their own ambitious views. The Whig party boldly advocates a just and equal distribution among ALL the States.

Are we so wealthy that we can afford to lose so large a portion of the lands as would necessarily fall to our share? Or have we become so generous that we would fain give up this treasure to the new States? If so, we have only to unite heartily in support of the Locofoco candidates for Congress, and this result will most assuredly be accomplished. But if, on the other hand, we would obtain a just and equal share of the Lands in question, then it is our interest, yea it is our *duty*, to oppose the election of Locofocos, to unite heartily in the support of Whigs, to omit no honorable endeavors to secure the defeat of the former and the triumphant success of the latter.

What say you Whigs and Democrats of North Carolina? Will you have the Land? Let your answer be spoken on Thursday next, in terms too emphatic to be mistaken.

A SLIGHT MISTAKE.—At a railroad meeting in Buncombe on the 16th inst., it was stated that the Messrs. Bangs (a Northern company) had taken the whole of the stock in the Rabun Gap Rail Road. Commenting upon this statement, Mr. Woodfin, says the Asheville Spectator, "made a very eloquent and animated speech, in which he gave it as his opinion that all this furor about the Rabun Gap Road was "great cry and little wool," that he knew nothing of Messrs Bangs, but that a certain Northern company had subscribed not long since nearly all the stock in the Fayetteville and Deep River Rail Road (who were represented as being heavy capitalists,) and it turns out that no such company is known in New York."

Now we know nothing of the Messrs. Bangs, but we do know that the Northern Company owning some 4000 shares in the Western Rail Road are pretty well know in New York, known in Fayetteville as having paid the first instalment upon their subscription, and known in Greensborough as having paid some hundreds of thousands of dollars in cash for mining tracts. Mr. Woodfin has been misinformed.

NORTH CAROLINA MINES.—We learn from the Greensborough Patriot that a mine apparently containing a rich deposite of silver and lead has been discovered on the lands of William Boss, near Lexington, in Davidson County. Mr. A. S. Horney has bargained for the land and will commence mining operations as soon as practicable.

Rich copper ore has been found near Germanton, in Stokes County.

THE PUBLIC LANDS.—The Wilmington Journal says that Messrs. Cass, Douglas, &c., are opposed to the Whig policy of distribution among the States. We have not a doubt of it. Those gentlemen find the "grab game" much more profitable, and so long as Southern Democrats allow themselves to be bamboozled by the leaders into the support of Western land grabbing schemes, just so long will Cass and Douglas continue to oppose distribution among the States. What care they for North Carolina or Virginia, if Michigan and Illinois are provided for?

NOT RESPECTABLE.—The Wilmington Journal says that "it is a flat impossibility to produce any respectable democratic authority in favor of distribution." Now Messrs. Saunders, Venable, McRae, Leak, Loftin, Beale of Va., Downs of La., and a host of other Southern Locofoco Senators, Representatives, and aspirants, were once regarded as quite 'respectable.' The Locofoco Legislature of New York, which instructed its Senators and Representatives to vote for distribution, was considered quite 'respectable' by the party. We had supposed also that in Locofoco estimation at least the last Locofoco House of Representatives of the United States, *which passed Bennett's Bill*, was a 'respectable' body. But alas for all these democrats! The Wilmington Journal, a model of respectability, a prodigy of learning and talents, pronounces all these distinguished democrats, who were serving their country before the Editor of the Journal had left the 'ould country'—*not respectable!* Alas! Alas! won't they be sorry when they hear it?

FRANK ADMISSIONS.—The New York Evening Post says that "when the Washington Union shall have read all the Freesoilers out of the Democratic party at the North, the Democratic party will have very little flesh, blood, bones, or gristle left."

The Columbus (Ga.) Times, also a strong Democratic paper apologizes for Pierce's appointments by saying that, "in the distribution of local offices at the North it is frequently impossible to avoid giving them to Freesoilers. The only recourse left to the President in appointments for such places is to give offices to freesoilers or leave them vacant. No Administration, therefore, can exist in this country for a day which refuses to give some office to the Freesoilers."

In plain English, according to good Southern Locofoco authority, there are not enough anti-abolition Democrats at the North to fill the few thousand offices in the gift of the government!

We give these papers credit for their frankness, but would suggest that a little of it might have been serviceable during the last campaign when such a horror of Seward was manifested. *Now* the mischief has been done and the free soilers control the government.

It is said that the Whig party is dead. Is it so? Let us examine the leading questions which for years past have divided parties in this country, and observe the positions of parties on those questions now.

We all recollect the time when Democracy made its fiercest attacks upon what was called the protective policy and lavished its praises upon the equity and beauty of Free Trade—when twenty per cent. duties were the highest which either justice or interest would allow, and any excess was oppressive to the South and ruinous to the country. Well, for some dozen years there have been large democratic majorities in Congress. A democratic tariff has been passed and is in operation. That tariff recognises, in many cases, *the principle of protection*, and in some cases, duties *as high as forty per cent.* are laid!

A strict construction of the constitution according to democratic doctrine would not allow the general government to make appropriations for internal improvements. Yet during the last session of Congress, (containing an overwhelming majority of Democrats,) a River and Harbor Bill passed both Houses of Congress, and Bennett's Bill appropriating land for internal improvement purposes passed the House of Representatives and was only killed in the Senate at the close of the session for want of time to devote to its consideration. Within the last few weeks, the Democratic President, the Democratic Cabinet, the Democratic Press at the North with scarcely an exception, and many of the Democratic organs at the South, have declared themselves in favor of building the Pacific Rail Road—a great national work of internal improvement of that character which for years past Democracy has denounced as WHIG, odious, unconstitutional and dangerous to liberty.

Upon that great Whig measure, the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands, the Democracy are rapidly changing ground. Day after day, we hear of new converts to the doctrine. In the Western States a Democrat who would oppose it would be drummed out of public life as a fool or a knave. In North Carolina there is not a District in which distribution is not advocated either by a Whig or a Democratic candidate for Congress.

Neither the Whig party nor its measures are dead. And if we mistake not the spirit of the Whigs of North Carolina, Thursday next will show that *they* at least are still alive, still devoted to the true interests of the country, still determined to maintain their principles.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.—It is stated that John M. Daniel, editor of a disunion paper in Richmond has been appointed Charge to Sardinia. That Daniel T. Gregg of Illinois has been appointed Commissioner to the Sandwich Islands. And that Duncan K. McRae, Esq. of Wilmington, now Consul at Paris, has been invested with the powers of a Charge.

WHAT A SOUND DEMOCRATIC STATESMAN IS FIT FOR.—The Raleigh Standard having published a paragraph stating that Col. Wheeler had been appointed Charge to Sardinia, the Washington Union thus corrects it:

"The information on which our friend of the Standard makes the foregoing announcement is erroneous. Col. Wheeler has been appointed by the President his assistant secretary, a position of much confidence and responsibility, and has entered upon his duties. Such a mark of confidence was well deserved by Colonel Wheeler who has attained to a high reputation as the historian of his native State, and by his ability as a sound democratic statesman."

The duty of this Historian of high repute and Statesman of sound ability is *to sign the President's name!*

WEALTH OF NEW YORK.—The official returns show that the assessed value of real and personal estate in the city of New York is four hundred and thirteen million of dollars—an increase of 17 per cent since the assessment last year.

Why Don't you tell them about it?—We should like to know if the Journal is aware of the appointment of the notorious Wm. J. Brown to an office of great trust and responsibility, by President Pierce. A few months ago, its columns were pretty well filled with the announcement of the different appointments made by the Administration as they appeared, but latterly it has been as abstemious in this regard as a Churchman in Lent. Why is it? Why has not this appointment been also announced? Are the Editors *afraid* to inform their Democratic friends of the fact? Are they afraid to tell their readers who Wm. J. Brown is, and what his antecedents are? Speak out like men. Do you approve or condemn the appointment to office of trust and responsibility of Mr. Wm. J. Brown, the confederate of Free Soilers?—*Wil. Herald.*

We should like to have the same questions answered by the North Carolinian. That paper during the Presidential campaign exhibited a most holy horror of abolitionists and free-soilers. *Now*, we hear nothing from it about Free-soil appointments.

RALEIGH AND GASTON RAILROAD.—We rejoice to learn from the Raleigh papers that the freight and travel on this road is rapidly increasing. The Star says that "The stages westward are insufficient to meet the rapidly increasing wants of the travelling public in that direction, although their enterprising proprietors are doing all they can to supply them. This fact should spur the friends of the great Central Road to increased effort, to insure the completion of that Road as soon as possible."

LATER FROM EUROPE.—The Arctic has arrived with Liverpool dates to the 13th inst. The War question is still in doubt, though an amicable settlement of difficulties is still anticipated. The following Telegraphic report of the Arctic's news, we find in the National Intelligencer.

The Arctic's news is full of interest. Count Nesselrode has issued a new circular, in which he uses stronger language than in the last, claiming that Russia has used the Danubian principalities because the French and English fleets occupy the Turkish waters; and he hints, though not clearly, that Russia will refuse to consider any proposition until the English and French fleets are withdrawn. He expresses, however, the willingness of Russia to evacuate the Principalities whenever her demands shall have been fully granted.

This note, it is said, has had the effect to open the eyes of the European public to the necessity of bringing the matter to a speedy settlement, the more especially as it has given color to suspicions, heretofore promulgated through the public journals, that the present object of Russia is merely to gain time to strengthen her position. The public, therefore, seem inclined to urge some decisive action, whilst it is constantly amused by despatches of a pacific tendency. The latest of these implies that France and England has forwarded to St. Petersburg a moderate note, proposing to settle the difficulty by some concessions on both sides, an answer to which was expected in about a week from the 11th of July. In the mean time, the Funds, both French and English, keep pretty firm.

It is said that the Government of Turkey will publish a reply to the Emperor of Russia, in which will be set forth all the injustice which the the Porte has suffered at the hands of Russia.

The London Times of the 13th gives it as a rumor that the French Minister of War addressed the President of the Chamber of Commerce at Nantes in the following strain:

"We are not bent on war; but if the Emperor to whom the honor of the Government is dearer than all else, should think that national honor exacts war, he will certainly not recoil."

Another rumor of importance, if it proves true, is, that instead of M. Bruck, the Austrian Envoy, having gone to Constantinople on a conciliatory mission, he has there made an imperative demand on Turkey for all the concessions which were previously refused to the mission of Count Leiningen.

The reported plot to assassinate the Emperor Napoleon at the opera is now said to be a serious affair, which is being unravelled upon the trial of some of the conspirators who fell into the hands of the police.

Advices from Smyrna to the 29th June mention a disturbance there, resulting from the arrest of M. Costa, an emissary of Kossuth, and in connexion with which the Captain of the United States frigate St. Louis had behaved very gallantly, in demanding that the prisoner should be placed under the protection of the United States. It seems, however, that Costa had no claim to the protection of this Government. In consequence of the riot, Austria had demanded and received from Turkey satisfaction for the insult, and the Governor of Smyrna had been dismissed.

At Liverpool cotton continued firm; flour had declined 6d. to 1s. per barrel; wheat had declined 1d. to 2d.; corn was steady; and Consols were quoted at 97½ a 98.

Wheat—Large Yield!—Mr. Joseph Owens, brought to our Office on Tuesday last, a stalk of wheat, containing *one hundred and seventy-five heads*, all pretty well formed. *One hundred and sixty-five perfectly matured*, and will average between thirty-five and forty grains to the head, producing in the aggregate nearly *seven thousand grains*. The stalk grew in the garden of Mr. Walton in the upper part of the county, and is supposed to have fallen accidentally when the field around the garden was sown in wheat last fall.

This so far as our knowledge goes, exceeds anything in this line, we have ever heard of. We have on more than one occasion taken the ground, that by a little pains our good old State would make quite as respectable a show in the agricultural line, as any other State in the Union; and we are more and more convinced of the fact. We have heard of several farmers who have taken pains to prepare their land more carefully, and who have been more than doubly repaid. We are strongly inclined to think that if this was more general, North Carolina as a wheat growing State, would hardly be excelled. Let our farmers see to this. We would be glad to be favored with an account of any experiment which any farmer may make, that others may be induced to do likewise.—*Rowan Whig.*

The operatives in the Bay State Mills at Lawrence, Mass., have contributed $525, to aid in the completion of the Washington Monument.

MARRIED,

At the U. S. Arsenal, on the 26th inst., by Rev. Jos. C. Huske, CHARLES P. McGARY, Esq., U. S. N. to Miss ANNIE P., third daughter of Wm. Bell, Esq. Arsenal.

In Montgomery county, on the 14th inst., by Nath'l Knight, Esq. Mr. RICHARD D. KEAMS to Miss CATHARINE, daughter of Wm. McLeod, dec'd.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform all persons that he has sold all his notes and accounts to John C. Gully.
D. B. McFARLAND.
Laurel Hill, N. C., June 18, 1853. 9-1m*

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1853.
Martha Sansbury vs. Jarret W. Sansbury.
Petition for Divorce from the Bonds of Matrimony.

IN this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Jarret W. Sansbury, the Defendant is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said J. W. Sansbury of the filing of said petition and to appear at the next Term of the said Superior Court of Montgomery to be held at the Court House in Troy, on the last Monday of August next, and answer, plead to or demur to the said petition or the same will be heard ex parte and judgment pro confesso entered against him.

Witness, Nathaniel Knight, Clerk of our said Court at Office in Troy, the last Monday in February, A. D., 1853.
NATH'L KNIGHT, C. S. C.
[Printer's fee $4 00.] 9-6t

HARRINGTON'S SCHOOL.

THE First Session of this School will open the 11th day of July, and continue twenty-one weeks. It will be entirely under the supervision of the subscriber, who is a graduate of the University, and trusts, as he has had some experience as a teacher, that he will be able to impart good mental and moral instruction to his pupils, and prepare them for any College in the Union. In governing his school, the subscriber will exercise a rigid discipline; and information respecting the conduct and progress of each student will be transmitted to parents and guardians twice a session.

The Academy, newly erected, is situated on the branch of the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road running to Evans's Mills, on an elevated and healthy position, near the place formerly known as "McMillan's Academy." The neighborhood, as many can testify who received their education here more than a quarter of a century ago, is moral, healthy and intelligent.

Excellent board can be readily obtained at A. W. Jones', and in many other first rate families near the Academy, at from five to six dollars per month.

Tuition in the Languages, $15 per session; in English and Mathematics, varying according to advancement, from $8 to $15. It is charged from the time of entering the school.
CYRUS HARRINGTON.
Evans's Mills, June 30, 1853. 9-4t

$10 Reward.

ABSCONDED from the subscriber, on the 28th of May last, a negro fellow by the name of ATTA. Said negro was hired in January last of Mr. A. D. McNeill, near the Red Springs, in Robeson county, in which neighborhood he is probably lurking. All persons are cautioned against harboring or employing said negro, as I am determined to enforce the law against all persons so offending. I will give a reward of Ten Dollars for the delivery of said negro to me at my residence.
DUNCAN SHAW.
Centreville, Cumberland Co., June 20, 1853. 6-tf

LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber being determined to remove to the South-West, offers for sale his valuable tract of Land lying on Pee Dee River in Richmond county, 5 miles west of Rockingham, containing 475 acres: of which 180 are cleared, in a high state of cultivation, and as well adapted to the production of cotton, corn and wheat as any land in this region of country. On the premises is a comfortable Brick Dwelling, with Gin House and fine Georgia Gin, a new and excellent Screw, and all other necessary Buildings. In the yard is a well of excellent water, besides two never-failing Springs within 200 yds. of the House. Also, attached to the Plantation is a Fishery, (seine and traps) at which myriads of fish are taken every year. The Dwelling is situated on a high, pleasant and healthful location. The Subscriber will be always on the premises ready to show the land or give any information concerning it to those wishing to purchase. Terms shall be reasonable.

I will also sell 10 Shares of Stock in the Richmond Manufacturing Company.
W. POWELL.
Rockingham, N. C., July 7, 1853. 9-4t*

S. S. Arey

HAS on hand a BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT of NEW

Spring & Summer Goods.

He desires to return thanks to his friends and the public for the liberal patronage which they have bestowed on him, and desires a continuance of the same. His friends and the public are requested to give him a call, at the Stand formerly occupied by S. J. Hinsdale, South-west corner of Market Square and Gillespie st.
April 28, 1853. 90-6m

New Enterprise at the South.

THE Proprietors of the South Union Woollen Mills make the following proposition to Southern planters, viz: Send your Wool to the above named Mills, in the condition in which it is sent to be made into rolls, (picked, washed and oiled,) and you can have it manufactured into good heavy Kerseys for 12½ cents per yard—the proprietors furnishing the warp. Having entered upon this enterprise, the proprietors are determined to succeed; and they know they will, if you will but give them your patronage. They make no factious appeal to sectional prejudice: they only say, try us, planters of the South. Wool carded into rolls at the above Mills with great despatch. A quantity of thick heavy Woollen Kerseys kept constantly on hand for sale. The above Mills are situated 5½ miles North-East of Rockingham, Richmond Co., N. C.
STEELE & SHORTRIDGE.
June 4, 1853. 20t

CLINTON FEMALE INSTITUTE.

THIS Institution will commence its second Session on the second Monday in July next. Every branch of female education is taught in the Institute, and the present number of Scholars warrants the belief that no School in our country furnishes greater facilities for imparting knowledge.

The expenses per annum will not exceed $121 for the most advanced literary course, and with the usual number of extras the necessary expenses per year will not exceed $170.

Board per month in the Institute $9; good Board may be had in the private families of the village much cheaper.

Tuition for all English branches, per Session of 21 weeks, primary course $10; all branches in the 1st and 2d Classes $12; Junior and Senior Classes $15.

For particulars the public is referred to our Circulars, which can be had by addressing the Secretary or the Principal.
H. A. BIZZELL, Sec'y
of Board of Trustees.
Clinton, May 26, 1853. 93*tf

SPRING HILL ACADEMY,
ROBESON COUNTY, N. C.

THE TRUSTEES of this Institution have the pleasure of announcing to the public, that they have secured the services of Mr. M. Currie, as Principal; whose character both as an instructor and disciplinarian, warrants them in giving assurance to all who may feel disposed to patronize the School, that they will have the advantage of systematic and thorough instruction.

Mr. Currie is a professional Teacher of several years' successful experience, the last four of which has been in Cheraw, S. C., first, as a teacher of a private Classical School, and afterwards as Principal of Cheraw Academy, where he has prepared boys for the South Carolina College, and the University of North Carolina.

The location is perfectly healthy, within five miles of the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad, at Fair Bluff, in the midst of an intelligent, moral and religious neighborhood, entirely removed from all influences that endanger the health and morals of students in towns and villages, and the Trustees are determined to make every exertion to promote the well-being of the students committed to their care.

Good board in families in the immediate vicinity of the Academy, can be obtained at $6 and $7 per month.

Rates of Tuition, per Session of Five Months:

Elementary English Branches,	$8
English Grammar, Arithmetic, Geography, and History,	12
Languages, Mathematics and Natural Science,	$15

The Institution will be open for the reception of students on MONDAY, the 25th of JULY, inst.

Further particulars can be obtained by addressing the Principal, or either of the Trustees, at Leesville Robeson county, N. C.

J. C. LEE,
JOHNSON FLOYD,
BRIGHT WILLIAMS,
S. SEALY,
F. B. FLOYD,
GILES WILLIAMS, } Trustees
July 16, 1853. 11*3t

Wheeler's Patent Improved Railway Chain Horse Power and Overshot Thresher and Separator.

THE subscriber takes this method of saying to farmers and others of North Carolina, that he has been appointed the General Agent, by the manufacturers, Messrs. Wheeler, Melick & Co., of Albany, N. Y., for the sale of the above Machines, and that he is prepared to fill all orders at Albany prices—adding only the charge of transportation. These Machines were used in Randolph county during the two past seasons, and gave universal satisfaction.

The two horse Machines will thresh from 125 to 200 bushels of Wheat per day, and the one-horse Machines from 75 to 125 bushels per day.

Albany prices: Two-horse or double Machines, with fixtures complete, $145. One-horse, ditto, ditto, $120.

All Machines sold by me warranted to give satisfaction, or they may be returned.

Persons desirous of having these Machines should send their orders early, to enable him to furnish them in due time.

Address the subscriber, "Troy's Store, N. C."
J. B. TROY.
April 28, 1853. 90-tf

Dissolution of Copartnership.

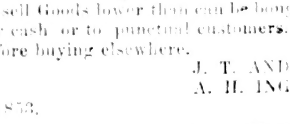
THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the name and style of W. & J. T. Andrews is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. J. T. Andrews is fully authorized to settle all business of the late firm. Persons due the said firm will please make early settlement. We, the subscribers, tender our sincere thanks to the public generally for the very liberal patronage that we have received since the above firm existed.
W. & J. T. ANDREWS.
Richmond Co., N. C., May 25, 1853. 2-tf

COPARTNERSHIP.

WE, the subscribers, have this day entered into a Copartnership, for the purpose of carrying on a general Dry Goods and Grocery Business, under the name and style of Andrews & Ingram.

And we would take this opportunity to solicit the friends of the late firm to give us a call, as we are determined to sell Goods lower than can be bought in this country, for cash or to punctual customers. So give us a call before buying elsewhere.
J. T. ANDREWS.
A. H. INGRAM.
May 25, 1853. 2-tf

To the Traveling Public.



THE subscriber begs leave to inform the public that the line of FOUR-HORSE POST COACHES between this place and Warsaw, is still in operation, notwithstanding the low stage of water on the river, and the law of Congress in regard to passenger boats.

The time of arrival and departure is as follows:
Leave Fayetteville daily at 3 o'clock A. M.
Arrive at Warsaw at 3 o'clock P. M.
Leave Warsaw at 10 or 11 o'clock A. M.
Arrive at Fayetteville at 10 o'clock P. M.
M. McKINNON.
June 11, 1853. 2-6m

LEATHER BANDS.

THE subscriber has put up machinery for stretching, cementing and riveting Bands with copper rivets. The Bands are stretched with powerful machines, made expressly for that purpose, and the difficulty of bands stretching and ripping, under the common way of making them, is entirely removed by this process. Bands made in this way will hold their width evenly, run true, and have a uniform bearing on the drum or pully, and will give from 15 to 20 per cent. more power than those made in the ordinary way. They are made out of the best selected oak tanned Spanish Leather, and no pains will be spared to make them equal to the best Northern Bands, and will be sold as low as can be bought in New York.
CHAS. M. LINES,
Hunt's Store P. O., Guilford co., N. C.
Band Shop near Jessee Walker's Mill, Deep River.
These Bands for sale by W. H. Lutterloh, Fayetteville.
January 31, 1853. 64*1y

TO BUILDERS.

SEALED Proposals for the Building and Finishing of a Presbyterian Church in the village of Bennettsville, S. C., will be received by the undersigned up to the 1st of September next, when the contract will be let. Payments will be made by instalments as the work progresses. We will expect the Church to be finished by the 1st of Oct'r 1854.

The Plan and Specifications for building may be seen by calling at the Store of Messrs. Townsend & Douglas.
J. BEATTY JENNINGS,
CHAS. A. THORNWELL,
NEIL McNEILL,
GEO. DUDLEY,
WM. D. JOHNSON,
Building Committee.
Bennettsville, S. C., July 22

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

COLONEL BENTON'S HISTORY.

We have received through the New York Post a further extract from Col. Benton's forthcoming history, which we are sure we shall gratify a large majority of our readers by laying before them.—This extract contains a leaf of our history which possesses an interest peculiar to itself. While it treats of a matter which will more strongly arrest attention in the South than elsewhere, and explains to our younger readers a negotiation in our early annals known perhaps to few of them, it combines, in a very striking manner, an important transaction of a later period, to do an act of generous justice to a statesman (President John Quincy Adams) of whom, while he lived, the narrator was always a political adversary. In the proper but difficult spirit of a cotemporary historian, Col. Benton has buried the feeling of living strife in the grave of the departed statesman, to claim for Mr. Adams the merit of having, by his energy, ability, and unyielding perseverance, obtained a long-disputed point under the treaty of Ghent, of the highest importance to his country in view of any future conflict with a European power. Col. Benton seems not only to have carried the calm temper of the historian into the execution of his task, but his style lends by its lucidness a charm to his narrative, and gives a freshness and interest to incidents which we may have known well before.

Anno 1827—J. Quincy Adams President.—British Indemnity for Deported Slaves.

In this year was brought to a conclusion the long-continued controversy with Great Britain in relation to the nonfulfilment of the first article of the treaty of Ghent, (1814,) for the restitution of slaves carried off by the British troops in the war of 1812. It was a renewal of the misunderstanding, but with a better issue, which grew up under the seventh article of the treaty of peace of 1783 upon the same subject. The power of Washington's administration was not able to procure the execution of that article, either by restoration of the slaves or indemnity. The slaves then taken away were carried to Nova Scotia, where, becoming an annoyance, they were transferred to Sierra Leone, and thus became the foundation of the British African colony there. The restitution of deported slaves, stipulated in the first article of the Ghent treaty, could not be accomplished between the two Powers; they disagreed as to the meaning of words; and, after seven years of vain efforts to come to an understanding, it was agreed to refer the question to arbitrament. The Emperor Alexander accepted the office of arbitrator, executed it, and decided in favor of the United States. That decision was as unintelligible to Great Britain as all the previous treaty stipulations on the same subject had been. She could not understand it. A second misunderstanding grew up, giving rise to a second negotiation, which was concluded by a final agreement to pay the value of the slaves carried off. In 1827 payment was made—twelve years after the injury and the stipulation to repair it, and after continued and most strenuous exertions.

The case was this: It was a part of the system of warfare adopted by the British, when operating in the slave States, to encourage the slaves to desert from their owners, promising them freedom; and at the end of the war these slaves were carried off. This carrying off was foreseen by the United States Commissioners at Ghent, and in the first article of the treaty was provided against in these words: "All places taken, &c., shall be restored without delay, &c., or carrying away any of the artillery or other public property originally captured in the said posts or places, and which shall remain therein upon the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty, or any slaves or other private property." The British Government undertook to extend the limitation which applied to public property to that which was private also, and so to restore only such slaves as were originally captured within the forts, and which remained therein at the time of the exchange of ratifications—a construction which would have excluded all that were induced to run away, being nearly the whole, [illegible] for the exchange of ratifications, which would [illegible] of 1783, [illegible] which all slaves taken during the war were held to be lawful prize of war, [illegible] under the British proclamation, and not to be compensated for. The United States, on the contrary, confined this local limitation to things appertaining to the forts; and held the slaves to be private property, subject to restitution or claim for compensation if carried away at all, no matter [illegible].

The question was finally carried before the Emperor Alexander, the United States represented by their minister, Mr. Henry Middleton, and Great Britain by Sir Charles Bagot—the Count Nesselrode and Capo D'Istrias receiving the arguments to be laid before the Emperor. His Majesty's decision was peremptory: "That the United States of America are entitled to a just indemnification from Great Britain for all private property carried away by the British forces; and, as the question regards slaves more especially, for all such slaves as were carried away by the British forces from the places and territories of which the restitution was stipulated by the treaty, in quitting the said places and territories." This was explicit; but the British Minister undertook to understand it as not applying to slaves who *voluntarily* joined the British troops to free themselves from bondage, and who came from places never in *possession* of the British troops; and he submitted a note to that effect to the Russian Minister, Count Nesselrode, to be laid before the Emperor. To this note Alexander gave an answer which was a categorical reply to unfounded [illegible]. He said: "The Emperor having, by the [illegible] of the two Plenipotentiaries, given an opinion, founded solely upon the sense which results from the text of the article in dispute, does not think himself called upon to decide here any question relative to what the laws of war permit or forbid to the belligerents; but, always faithful to the grammatical interpretation of the first article of the treaty of Ghent, his Imperial Majesty declares, a second time, that it appears to him, according to this interpretation, that, in quitting the places and territories of which the treaty of Ghent stipulates the restitution to the United States, his Britannic Majesty's forces had no right to carry away from the same places and territories, absolutely, any slave, by whatever means he had fallen or come into their power." This was the second declaration, the second decision of the point; and both parties having bound themselves to abide the decision, be it what it might, a convention was immediately concluded for the purpose of carrying the Emperor's decision into effect, by establishing a board to ascertain the number and value of the deported slaves. It was a convention formally drawn up, signed by the Ministers of the three Powers, done in triplicate, ratified, and ratifications exchanged, and the affair considered finished. Not so the fact! New misunderstanding, new negotiation, two years to be consumed in diplomatic notes, and finally a new convention concluded! Certainly it was not the value of the property in controversy, nor the amount of money to be paid, that led Great Britain to that pertinacious resistance, bordering upon cavilling and bad faith. It was the loss of an advantage in war, the loss of the future advantage of operating upon the slave States through their slave property, and which advantage would be lost if this compensation was enforced, which induced her to stand out so long against her own stipulations and the decisions of her own accepted arbitrator.

This new or third treaty, making indemnity for these slaves, was negotiated at London, November, 1826, between Mr. Gallatin on the part of the United States, and Messrs. Huskisson and Addington on the part of Great Britain. It commenced with reciting that "difficulties having arisen in the execution of the Convention concluded at St. Petersburg July 12th, 1822, under the mediation of his majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, between the United States of America and Great Britain, for the purpose of carrying into effect the decision of his Imperial Majesty upon the differences which had arisen between the said United States and Great Britain as to the true construction and meaning of the first article of the treaty of Ghent, the said parties agree to treat again," &c. The result of this third negotiation was to stipulate for the payment of a gross sum to the Government of the United States, to be by it divided among those whose slaves had been carried off, and the sum of one million two hundred and four thousand nine hundred and sixty dollars was the amount agreed upon. This sum was satisfactory to the claimants, and was paid to the United States for their benefit in the year 1827, just twelve years after the conclusion of the war, and after two treaties had been made, and two arbitrations rendered to explain the meaning of the first treaty, and which fully explained itself.—Twelve years of persevering exertion to obtain the execution of a treaty stipulation which solely related to private property, and which good faith and sheer justice required to have been complied with immediately! At the commencement of the session of Congress 1827-'28, the President, Mr. John Quincy Adams, was able to communicate the fact of the final settlement and closing up of this demand upon the British Government for the value of the slaves carried off by its troops. The sum received was large and ample to pay the damages; but that was the smallest part of the advantage gained. The example and the principle were the main points—the enforcement of such a demand against a Government so powerful, and after so much resistance, after the condemnation which it carried and the responsibility which it implied—this was the grand advantage. Liberation and abduction of slaves was one of the modes of warfare adopted by the British, and [illegible] harassing and [illegible] the Union. It had been practised during the revolution, and indemnity avoided. If avoided a second time, impunity would have sanctioned the practice and rendered it inveterate; and in all future wars, not only with Great Britain but with all Powers, this mode of annoyance would have become an ordinary resort, leading to servile insurrections. The indemnity exacted carried along with it the condemnation of the practice, as a spoliation of private property to be atoned for, and was both a compensation for the past and a warning for the future. It implied a responsibility which no power, [illegible] and the principle of which [illegible] there will be no need [illegible] future arbitrations.

I have said that this article in the treaty of Ghent for restitution [illegible] of deported slaves was brought to a better issue than its parallel in the treaty of peace of 1783. By the seventh article of this treaty it was declared that the evacuation by the British troops should be made [illegible] carrying away any negroes or other property of the American inhabitants." Yet thousands [illegible] slaves were carried away, and neither restitution nor compensation made for any part of them. Both were resisted—the restitution by Sir Guy Carleton in his letter of reply to Washington's demand, declaring it to be an impossible infamy in a British officer to give up those whom they had invited to their standard; but reserving the point for the consideration of [illegible] all [illegible] the taking of schedules [illegible] taken away [illegible] States from which taken. The British Government [illegible] compensation upon the ground [illegible] being taken in war, [illegible] placed [illegible] property [illegible] right to dispose of [illegible] and [illegible] become free, belonged to nobody, and consequently it was no breach of the treaty stipulation to carry them away. This ground was [illegible] Congress [illegible] existed [illegible] Government, [illegible] claim [illegible] was waived [illegible] at the conclusion of Jay's treaty in 1796. The very first message of Washington to Congress presented the non-execution of the treaty of peace in this particular, among others, as one of the complaints justly existing against Great Britain; and all the diplomacy of his Administration was exerted to obtain redress in vain. The treaties of '94 and '96 were both signed without allusion to the subject, and, being left unprovided for in these treaties, the claim sunk into the class of [illegible] and the stipulation remained in the treaty a dead letter, although containing the precise words, and the additional one 'negroes,' on which the Emperor Alexander took the stand which commanded compensation and dispensed with arguments founded in the laws of war. Not a shilling had been received for that immense depredation upon private property, although the Congress of the Confederation adopted the strongest resolves, and even ordered all the States to be furnished with copies of the schedules of the slaves taken from it; and hopes of indemnity were kept alive until extinguished by the treaty of '96. It was a bitter complaint against that treaty, as the Congress debates of the time and the public press abundantly show.

Northern men did their duty to the South in getting compensation and, what is infinitely more, establishing the principle that there shall be compensation in such cases, for the slaves carried away in the war of 1812. A majority of the commissioners at Ghent who obtained the stipulation for indemnity were Northern men—Adams, Russell, Gallatin, from the free, and Clay and Bayard from the slave States. A Northern negotiator, (Mr. Gallatin,) under a Northern President, (Mr. John Quincy Adams,) finally obtained it; and it is a coincidence worthy of remark that this Northern negotiator, who was finally successful, was the same debater in Congress, in '96, who delivered the best argument, in my opinion surpassing even that of Mr. Madison, against the grounds on which the British Government resisted the execution of this article of the treaty. I am no man to stir up old claims against the Federal Government, and detest the trade which exhumes such claims and the facility with which they are considered. But I must say that the argument on which the French spoliation claim is now receiving so much consideration applies with infinitely more force to the planters whose slaves were taken during the war of the Revolution than in behalf of these French spoliation claims. They were contributing—some in their persons in the camp or council, all in their voluntary or tax contributions—to the independence of their country when they were thus despoiled of their property. They depended upon these slaves to support their families while they were supporting their country. They were in debt to British merchants, and relied upon compensation for these slaves to pay those debts, at the very moment when compensation was abandoned by the same treaty which enforced the payment of the debts. They had a treaty obligation for indemnity, express in its terms, and since shown to be valid, when deprived of this stipulation by another treaty, in order to obtain general advantages for the whole Union. This is something like taking private property for public use. Three thousand slaves the property of ascertained individuals, protected by a treaty stipulation, and afterwards abandoned by another treaty, against the entreaties and remonstrances of the owners, in order to obtain the British commercial treaty of '94, and its supplement of '96: such is the case which this revolutionary spoliation of slave property presents, and which puts it immeasurably ahead of the French spoliation claims prior to 1800. There is but four years' difference in their ages—in the dates of the two treaties by which they were respectively surrendered—and every other difference between the two cases is an argument of preference in favor of the losers under the treaty of 1796. Yet I am against both and each, separately or together, and put them in contrast to make one stand as an argument against the other. But the primary reason for introducing the slave spoliation case of 1783, and comparing its less fortunate issue with that of 1812, was to show that Northern men will do justice to the South; that Northern men obtained for the South an indemnity and security in our day which a Southern Administration, with Washington at its head, had not been able to obtain in the days of our fathers.

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Messrs. Editors: In considering the important question which concluded my former article, [illegible] failures in properly requiting the claims of Divine Goodness, I [illegible] thought to review; but as time and circumstances will not permit, I shall confine myself in this article to the brief consideration of one, which is perhaps the most prominent; viz: the violation of the Sabbath.

I shall submit the proposition, then, that one of the ways in which this government has requited the claims of Divine Goodness, is by the daily violation or breaking of the Sabbath Day.

Steam and steam engines know no Sabbath, neither [illegible] but man, the [illegible] of God's creation [illegible] to know the Sabbath, and is held accountable for the proper observance of it.

God created heaven and earth, and all that is therein, in six days, and rested on the seventh.—Having thus consecrated it, amid the flashing lightnings and roaring thunders of Sinai's smoking summit, he delivered to man the unchangeable law written upon the tablet of stone, "Remember the Sabbath Day to keep it holy."

The law of necessity, then, *only* justifies labor or work on the Sabbath. [illegible] Here is a law of necessity: the beast is in [illegible] condition—where it is suffering injury: necessity demands its speedy release, and the man is [illegible] to lay hold and pull it out, in doing of which he is performing good, as it is bringing into action the heaven born principle of benevolence and humanity which God has implanted in the human breast. Farther than the laws of necessity, [illegible] from the book of Genesis to Revelations, we [illegible] except that God will [illegible] *suspend* any institution [illegible] conflicts with any of the laws which He [illegible] for man to [illegible] government.

Well now, as it is a fact, that the government knows no Sabbath in this particular; as it is a fact, that such is, and can *only* be, justifiable on the ground that the laws of necessity require it, therefore I propose briefly to consider the merits of this authority, on this part of government, for the daily violation or breaking the Sabbath in this way.

Is then, the violation or breaking of the Sabbath in this way, justifiable on the ground that the laws of necessity demand or require it? If it is not, it is unquestionably wrong, as I take it for granted all are obliged to admit that any worldly work, performed from any other consideration, must be, and is wrong. I shall venture to take the negative, and say that it is not; and in order to show that it is not, I shall notice the two strongest arguments of which I can conceive that can be adduced in its favor. 1st. The speedy transportation of the great mail of the United States. 2d. The accommodation and speedy transportation of public travel.

Laws of necessity contemplate the performance of that which the neglect or delay of performing results in serious injury. For instance, the man's house takes fire on Sunday: well the laws of necessity require him to go to work as well as if it were Monday, to put the fire out; but suppose he does not succeed in putting it out, and it burns down, the laws of necessity will not justify him in working Sabbath after Sabbath until he rebuilds it. Why? Why because this would be performing that which may be deferred without injury.

Well now, if there were no regular mail due at any office in the United States on Sunday, would any injury result? Suppose, for instance, that there were no mail from any quarter whatever due at Fayetteville on Sunday, would any injury result from such an arrangement, when it had gone into operation? Certainly not. Why? Because every one would make their arrangements to suit the mail. Well now, if from such an arrangement no serious injury would result to the inhabitants of Fayetteville, why should it to any other place in the Union? The system of business evidently bears a close assimilarity to that of all other places. It is true, such an arrangement would deny a portion of what they regard a source of much gratification, to receive business letters on Sunday, and have the satisfaction of reading them, and arranging in their heads their business matters for Monday's operation. But does this source of gratification, afforded the public by the kindness of government, constitute a law of necessity?

Again, take Washington City, the seat of government. Suppose no general, or regular mail was due there on Sunday, and what injury or disadvantage could result? None. Why? Because I take it for granted that it *rarely* if ever happens, in times of peace, that the contents of any communication received there by Sunday's mail, ever forces immediate response, either by letter or action. If it be a fact then, that it *rarely* if ever happens, that any communications received by Sunday's mail at Washington City, or any where else, force response or action, which is not, and cannot be delayed until Monday, is it a law of necessity that the Sabbath shall be broken or violated in their transportation? Can the transportation of these communications at the expense of the violation of the Sabbath, be justified under the laws of necessity? Is it not a gratuitous accommodation afforded the public for their worldly gratification, by government, instead of a law of necessity that the Sabbath should be so extensively violated in the transportation of these communications, the contents of which, in ninety-nine cases out of one hundred, require no action which is, and cannot be delayed until Monday. Whence then, the necessity of their coming to hand on Sunday, if their contents, farther than to be read, are entirely deferred until Monday or some other day for action?

If this view of the subject be correct, government is not *only* violating the Sabbath in the transportation of these communications, but is affording facilities and offering inducements to her subjects, individually, to do the same by reading them, thus crowding the mind with that which is foreign to His worship, to which we are commanded to give our whole attention on that day.

But again, past experience has fully shown that there is no necessity why the Sabbath should be violated on this ground. Look back to the days of the infancy of this Republic, when there was no such thing as rail roads; when perhaps it took a week to communicate from one place to another, where now it only takes a day or two, and what injury then resulted? Was not the country prosperous and happy? But it may be contended that staging was then carried on regularly on the Sabbath. Granted that it was.—Then there was some show of propriety in saying necessity demanded it, because communication from one place to another was so slow; but now, in this age of improvement, when the most distant places have been brought, as it were, to be next door neighbors, it does not follow, if it was right and proper then, to run stages on the Sabbath, that it now is.

But again, it may be argued that necessity demands it, for the accommodation, and speedy transportation of the public travel. For instance, the man sets out to go to New York. Perhaps convenience has favored most his setting out the last of the week; perhaps on the Sabbath itself. Well now for there to be no facilities for travelling; for this man to have to wait until Monday, when his business favored most his starting on Sunday, or if he starts the last of the week, rather than he should lie over on Sunday, it is agreed that necessity demands that the Sabbath shall be violated by the running of stages, steam engines, &c., for the accommodation and convenience of this man.

In determining the validity of this argument, we only have to arrive at the proper answer to another question, viz: is it justifiable on the part of government to violate the Sabbath, in making it subserve the convenience and pecuniary interest of individuals? For evidently, according to it, necessity demands that government shall pay a large portion of her subjects to violate the Sabbath, to accommodate the convenience and pecuniary interest of the other part. Is it justifiable? Can it be pleasing in the sight of the God of Nature? Cannot this government cease to requite the claims of Divine Goodness by the daily violation of the holy Sabbath, in running stages, steam engines, &c., and yet be equally prosperous and happy as we have heretofore been? Will not the wise heads of this mighty Nation consider this matter with direct reference to that great day which is to come, when we all, high and low, wise and ignorant, great and small, rulers and subjects, shall be transported on the speedy engine of death, to give an impartial account of our deeds in this world?

One word in conclusion. This subject is one of vast importance, 1st, because, if wrong, it is a wrong of such magnitude, involving so many in transgression. 2d. If wrong, it should be speedily corrected; and though it has been so superficially and illogically brought to notice by one making no pretensions in the sphere of wisdom, being evidently one of the weak things, which God has seen fit in some ages of the world to confound the wisdom of the wise, certainly demands the logical investigation of the wisest head this nation has the honor to boast. R.

July, 1853.

Small Things.—[illegible]—We understand that the Executioner has again made his appearance in our midst. Col. D. McPherson has fallen. His services were no longer needed, it seems, and H. H. Hobbs now stands in his old shoes, as Postmaster at Smithfield. The annual profits of the office are *sixty-three* dollars, or a little upwards. The Colonel had to come up here for [illegible] tion, and sit by the side of Mr. L[illegible] and Captain Stephenson! His case is a sorrowful one, verily. One stroke of the sword cuts *him* off from the enjoyment of $63 per annum. One stroke from the huge meat axe of our very liberal, worthy, excellent, amiable and pacific Marshal, Wesley Jones, (former State proxy &c. &c.) sent both *these* venerable heads rolling in the dust, and ruined their temporal prospects by snatching from each of them *eight dollars* (think of that Master Brooks!) a year. Let them all three screw together for a while; and then be [illegible]—*Raleigh Register.*

J. H. Wheeler, Esq., of this State, the Author of *the* History of North Carolina, has been appointed by President Pierce, Secretary to sign Land Warrants. It was thought that he had received the appointment of Charge to Sardinia, but we reckon the President got a chance to read his History, and immediately promoted him to the important station he will now occupy.

Newbern Atlantic.

On the 22d ult., the brig *Florence* sailed from Wilmington, N. C., for Boston, and on the 10th inst., when off Nantucket, a slave was found secreted on board. The captain, on reaching Boston, anchored in the harbor, and proceeded to the telegraph office to telegraph to Wilmington, and during his absence a mob of whites and blacks boarded his vessel, and, in defiance of the mate, took the slave away. How they ascertained so soon that he was on board is not stated.

Charleston Courier.

The Crops.—The corn crop in this region has seldom presented a more promising feature; the season is truly delightful for the growth of vegetation. Tobacco is "spreading itself," and promises a much better crop than was anticipated a few weeks since.—*Milton Chronicle.*

Female Medical College of Pennsylvania.—The fourth annual announcement of this institution gives us to understand that its condition and prospects are very favorable, in fact that it is in the "full tide of successful experiment." We find the Faculty to consist of seven members or M. D.'s, two of whom, having Ann and Martha respectively for their baptismal names, are of course ladies; four have masculine prænomens, and one is doubtful. The number of students (all ladies) now in the college are thirty-one, of which Pennsylvania supplies more than one-half, New York one-fifth, and the remainder distributed among the New England States, with one from Canada and another from England.

The second annual commencement was held in January last when the full degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred on nine ladies, students of the college. Dr. David J. Johnson, of 229 Arch street is Dean of the Faculty.

Disgraceful Scene at a Funeral.—A number of persons returning from a funeral in Cincinnati, stopped their carriages at a coffee-house and called for liquor. A dispute arose, and a general fight ensued. In the melee the carriages were broken, the furniture of the coffee house destroyed, and several of the fighters severely cut.

FROM THE BALTIMORE PATRIOT.

THE MINISTER TO SPAIN.

The rumor has at last taken an authentic shape, that Mr. Soule will set out for Madrid about the beginning of next month. We have been so accustomed to understand the motives which have guided past administrations in their selections of gentlemen to represent them at foreign courts, and have so generally been able to recognise an appropriateness *in such* embassies, that we were entirely unprepared for the nomination of Mr. Soule *as* Minister, to be accredited to a court near which, of *all others, we should* think it would be *most* unpleasant for him to be resident. And when we farther regarded the qualifications of that *gentleman, basing* our opinion upon the little he has said and done, entitling *him* to so high a post, our wonder grew into shame, and we could only forecast the *future*, connected with him, as one of complexities and dilemmas; and perhaps, *also, the losing in part* of that honorable stand, which we have sought to maintain in the sight of the world. Farther back than his entrance into public life *among us*, we do not care to examine the career of the ex-Senator—it would be too meagre in detail, and too barren in interest, for our present purpose. Scarcely known in three quarters of the land, his distinction in the other arose from his familiarity with the civil law, whose characteristics are eminently different from the common law, upon which is founded the simple, but solid provisions of our constitution.

Bold, ambitious, and stratagetic, it was an easy task for an advocate under the French code, to adapt himself to the requirements of the law of Louisiana, the germs of which had been transplanted from their flourishing condition on Mr. Soule's native soil. It was but changing climate, and nominal dominion, and gaining a wider, unobstructed scope for the development of his aspirations. With such a man success was the sure consequence of endeavor, and we can discern in his rapid rise nothing at which to marvel, save the ease with which he has abandoned past associations, and his wonderful depth of love for our country, which he has been so soon repaid with some of the choicest of her honors. But in this career, so brilliant, so unexampled, we search in vain for anything more substantial than declamation—for anything giving proof of the honorable gentleman's sagacity, higher than his restlessness to enjoy successive distinctions conferred upon him, by a President and people, who appear bewitched with his unapproachable tact and gracefulness. In Europe he would be classed as a favorist—in our country he is gratefully hailed as a progressist. In Europe, men would doubt the trustworthiness of a man eager to break down the most sacred and binding obligations, which have grown hallowed among the nations, ever since civilization taught us that honor and truth were the noblest qualities of a people, as of obscure individuals—in our country he is regarded as one sent to work out our manifest destiny, and to spread the area of freedom, by means at which every cheek should be dyed with a blush. In Europe he would be expected to act up to the maxims and lessons inculcated by those masters of the civil laws, from whom he has drawn most of his learning and eloquence—in our country nothing is looked for beyond the excitements, which he has sought to foment, and the [illegible] result of his plots should they be driven to a fortunate issue.

The standard by which we rate public men is lamentably too lax, and those who would wait in attendance upon elevated places in other lands, are raised to them in ours with acclamation, and almost with the utter prostration of our own will and intelligence. We have no faith in Mr. Soule's statesmanship, unless, like a bad special pleader, he learns most from blunders. We have no faith in his national appreciation of our laws and history, for all of his public acts and speeches seem to have been committed, not in ignorance but in purposed violation of them. We have no faith in his judgment—his temperate discernment—his moderate discharge of a plenipotentiary's powers—the man who could, upon the floor of the Senate, champion the buccaneering aggressions of the Fillibusteros, is not the man to pour balm upon the wounds he helped to deepen and poison. We may forgive the wrong he has inflicted upon us, but the Queen of Spain has a woman's heart as well as a monarch's, and the President has not been as chivalrous in this appointment, as we should expect from one who has passed a portion of his life upon the tented field. But two causes are assigned for this preference, both deriving their strength or weakness from the President himself, and neither reflecting credit upon him as ruler or man.

The first, is his belief that Mr. Soule is the most fitting man that could be obtained from his party, to be its Minister at Madrid. If this be true, Mr. Pierce has given an irreparable evidence of his short-sightedness, and has by this act shaken, to the very bottom, public confidence in his administration. The second reason is, that the President wishes to secure his friend, Mr. Slidell, a place in the Senate, to do his behests—which could not be effected without first removing Mr. Soule. If this be true, the President has gratified personal preferences at the sacrifice of the people's confidence, and the end to be accomplished, we think, too trivial to justify the use of such monstrous means. Not on the ground of opposition in politics do we make a final protest against Mr. Soule's mission—we look back upon his path to the Senate, his course there—his acts, speeches, and associates out of it, and feel that all these have made him a marked man, whose future must be closely watched, if we wish to escape the consequences of his rashness and obstinacy. We cannot deny him talent, but that very talent makes him dangerous. He has not the proper kind of ballast for so long a voyage.

Cotton at the Crystal Palace.—We are informed that samples of the bales of cotton exhibited at the Crystal Palace were submitted to the examination of a committee of three gentlemen of our city, two of them cotton brokers, and the other a merchant for their opinions on its merits, —they decided the samples were beautiful in the highest degree—that the one marked (B.) of Dr. Sam'l. Bond, of Memphis Ten., was most attractive in color,—but the one marked (A.) exhibited by Col. John Pope, of Memphis, Ten., was superior in fineness of staple, better ginned and was entitled to the preference. The latter sample is the product of a new variety of cotton called the *golden seed* obtained from Central Mexico. Its peculiar excellence is its unrivalled fineness of staple and the large size of its bales. Col. John Pope obtained the prize at the World's Fair at London. He is an accomplished planter.

N. Y. Express.

A Knotty Point Settled.—1st Juvenile Politician—'Wal, say, now the demmycrats is in, what do you 'pose they'll do?"

2d Juvenile Politician (scornfully)—"Do, yer fool?" Why, 'nex Cuby and Canadee, take Givano Islands, nex Hingland and bring Halbert and Wictory over, and show 'em at Barurm's—that's what they'll do!"

1st Juvenile Politician—"They will? Hooray! demmycrats forever!—say, give us a plug, will yer?"

An editor received a letter in which weather was spelled 'wether.' He said it was the worst spell of weather he had ever seen.

LETTER FROM MAJOR DOWNING.

Private Despatch to go through the [illegible] Gineral Pierce.

DOWNINGVILLE, (STATE OF MAINE,) July 22, 18

MR. GALES & SEATON: My dear old friends, when I am in a dilemma I always feel sure I shall be safe if I throw myself into your hands. And I am in a dilemma now, cause I've got to send a little private official dispatch to Gineral Pierce, and I can't find out what paper is the organ to send it through. I've been hunting and hunting over the papers from all parts of the country that come to Uncle Joshua's post office to try to find out what paper is Gineral Pierce's organ; but the more I hunt the worse I am off, and the darker and more puzzlin the question grows. Some of the papers says the Washington Union is the organ, and some says 'tisn't.

Sometimes the Union comes out with a first rate dimocratic leader, loaded down with solid dimocratic principles that goes right into the ground clear up to the hub. Wal, then the papers says, "that's by authority; the Union is the organ of the Administration, and no mistake; it's jest as clear as preachin." Then the next thing may be, it comes with another dimocratic leader puffing the dimocratic Government of Russia sky high. Wal, then then papers goes into a flutteration about it, and says the Union isn't the organ of the Government, any more than a toad was a tail, every bit and grain. But the Union says *'tis* the organ, and the New York Evening Post and some of the rest of 'em cenamost swears up hill and down that *'tisn't* the organ. So they have it; and how are we away down East here to tell which is what? And then some of the papers said the Republic was to be the organ, and was cut down near about *one-half* in size to suit the times; and some said a true Union dimocratic organ was going to be moved up from New Hampshire; and some said a bran new organ was going to be made right up out of whole cloth, and an editor was going to be brought up from New Hampshire to edit it. So what the upshot of the business is I can't find out.

I'm most afraid the Gineral hasn't got any organ yet, and if he hasn't that's very bad, for the organ ought to be the very first appointment made. But I know the Gineral has had a very hard time about some of his appointments. I can't so much blame him. So here you see my bother that I was in: I had to send the Gineral something that ought to go through the organ, and I can't find the organ. I [illegible] consulting Uncle Joshua about it, he said I better write to you, for you would know as much about it as any body, and if there was any, you could send my dispatch to it, and if there wasn't you could put it in the Intelligencer, for his part, he always thought the Intelligencer was about as good as any organ to put [illegible].

So now, Mr. Gales & Seaton, if there isn't any organ in Washington nor nowhere else in America, I shall have to depend on you to get my dispatch along to the Government the best way you can, and I'll try to do as much for you [illegible]

To Gineral Pierce, President of [illegible]

DEAR GINERAL: I'm afraid you've thought strange of it that I haint writ to you afore for so long time past; but I couldn't. I've been so busy cruizing round among the fishermen [illegible] to New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, and the Gulf of St. Lawrence, that I couldn't get no time to write, nor couldn't find no post office to send it. You see, Gineral, I didn't accept your invitation to take a seat in your Cabinet, 'cause I'm one of them sort that can't bear setting a great deal. I can't stan it without I'm up and knocking about pretty much every day, and I understood the Cabinet had to set nigh about half the time, so I told you I should a good deal rather have some foreign appintment, where I could stir myself. And you told me the foreign appintments was pretty much all spoke for, twenty times over, but you would give me a commission of Minister Gineral, and I might go round and look after the interests of the country wherever I thought best. Now that was jest what I liked; you couldn't a gin me no appintment that would suit me better.

Wal, my first cruise, Gineral, has been away down East, and a little beyond; for I thought 'twas high time them fishermen of ourn was there was looked after. I heard they was getting wrathy, and the Britishers was flockin in there with their armed vessels agin, and there was pretty likely to be a muss if 'twant seen to. And I knew 'twould be a good cool place to spend the summer weather, so I settled off. I went along the coast, and boarded the fishermen and talked with the skippers, and give 'em good advice. I'm sorry to say their backs is up pretty round. They swear they'll never stand that straight line "from headland to headland," [illegible] you can fix it. They say the cod-fish and the mackerel are a good deal thicker inside the line than they are out, and they are bound to go where there's the best fishin, let who will stand in the way. Wal, Gineral, since most all our politicians and office-seekers is doing the same thing, and setting of 'em the same example, I couldn't find it in my heart to blame 'em much, for who is there among 'em all, politicians and office-seekers, that stans much about any straight line from headland to headland when they think there's any better fishin 'tother side of it?

However, I guess you may calculate the fishermen will remain quiet this summer, if they're allowed to fish where they are a mind to, and the British vessels don't crowd 'em too hard. But if they do, you must look out for a regular row that'll stir the whole camp of Young America. I got home last week, and have been overhauling the newspapers and having talks with Uncle Joshua, and larning how things is gitting along. I see that you and some of the Cabinet have been on to New York to see the openin of the Crystal Palace, and had a good time. I'm glad to find your Administration is getting on so swimmingly, and that you have got sich a fust-rate Cabinet round you. I like Mr. Marcy better and better; he's sich a prudent man and a fust-rate Diplomat. I always heard he was prudent and saving, and wasn't ashamed to have his clothes mended as long as they was decent, before he would go to any extravagance to get new ones. And I'm right glad he's agoing to set sich a good example to the country by making our foreign Ministers and Consuls follow his prudent ways. His circular of the first of June has been worth a hundred dollars to me right off, to begin with. When I got home I says to Uncle Joshua, says I, "Uncle, I want you to lend me a hundred dollars, and I'll give you an order on the President for it to take it out of my salary; for I'm goin to take a circulating tower to Europe with my commission of Minister Gineral, to see that England and France puts a stop to that Russian war, and I've got to get a bran new rig for a court dress."

Uncle Joshua laughed, and says he, "Major, you can save yourself all that trouble and expense. I guess you haint seen Mr. Marcy's circular. Our foreign Ministers and Consuls now have all got to wear the plainest home-spun clothes, jest as Dr. Franklin did when he was a Minister in the beginning of the Government. The circular says, 'it is to be regretted that there was ever any departure in this respect from the ample of Dr. Franklin.' And it goes on and lays down the rules about plain clothes in a most thorough Dimocratic manner. And the Union newspaper, I dont know whether it's an organ or not, but it puts on airs and speaks as though it was talking by authority, and it says the Administration is determined to 'exhibit the same progressive American spirit' in the clothing business that it does in its other foreign relations; and that it is time to restore the strongly-marked republicanism' of Dr. Franklin's clothes. So, Major, your clothes is all good enough now, and jest the right sort. Only may be you had better take with you my long drab surtout and my broad-brim hat, for perhaps they'd look a little more like Dr. Franklin than yourn does." And then cousin Jack, and I've got half a dozen pair of fine woollen stockins already knit for you; so you'll be all fixed up nice and warm."

Well, now, Gineral, I feel a great deal revived about this dress business; it will save so much expense, and, besides, I shan't feel afraid now to go to any royal Court in Europe, and face the finest of 'em. The fact is, Gineral, since Mr. Marcy's circular has set me to thinkin on this matter of dressin for our Ministers, I don't know but it would be more dimocratic and American to go a step beyond Dr. Franklin, and take the real abboriginal style. There ain't to my mind nothing more becomin than a buffalo robe or a hansom blanket, with the fine worked Indian leggins and moccasins; and then an American Minister would be knowed every where as soon as he was seed. They might paint or not as they pleased, but it would be real American, and beat the Turks in picktureskness—and besides look Roman like too. Give my respects to Mr. Marcy and hint this Indian notion to him. I am sure it would take like wild-fire.

And, Gineral, you've got another real whaler in your Cabinet, and that is Gineral Cushing. It seems to me, if that man lives, he's agoing to outstrip Gineral Jackson. I had no idea there was so much grit in him till he made that speech t'other day at Newark, in the Jarsies. Since I've read that speech I feel all over like an old Roman. It seems as if I can see our country marching right up to the very tip-top of the world's mountain, and kicking all the rest of the nations down to the bottom of the heap. That old Greke, that [illegible] tell so much about, never poured out sich a [illegible] of oratory in all his born days. I can't help sending a little piece of it out of the newspapers in my dispatch. Here 'tis:

"There is a destiny to a Republic. There is a law of its existence as clearly and undeniably as there is a law of the existence of a human being, that he shall begin in youth, that he shall grow to adolescence, that he shall harden into manhood, that in the plentitude of his manful strength he shall overtop the nations around him. [Applause.] We are now the men of the modern Rome. How was it with the old Rome? She expanded. She went on annexing, according to the law of her existence, [applause,] and so long as she proceeded in the application of that law of her existence, no earthly power could withstand her progress. [Applause.] I say that was the destiny of ancient Rome, and it is the destiny of modern Rome. There can be no pause in our progress, except the pause of decay; when we cease to grow we shall begin to perish. [Applause.] I say, when we cease to grow we shall begin to perish, for upon us as a republic is imposed not a curse, though it was a curse of him who thrust from his door the thirsting Saviour on his way to Calvary; it was his curse that the Son of God should pronounce over him as the perpetual sentence of his sin—march, march, march; for him there was no pause. I say, as on him was pronounced the curse, on us has been poured down the benediction, [applause;] for us the same Divine voice has said, March, march, march—onward, upward, so long as there remains a celestial height in the infinite regions of greatness which it is possible for human power to [illegible]. [Applause.]"

That speech came over cousin Sargent Joel like a streak of lightning. He went right to work and scoured up his old fire-lock as bright as a pewter-platter. And now from mornin till night, with his fire-lock on his shoulder, he marches about the house and round the barn in a military step, saying to himself as he goes, 'March, march, march; we are the men of modern Rome! March, march, march; annexin day is close at hand! March, march, march!'

But, Gineral, I must be in a hurry and be off to my tower before the countries is all annexed, for then my commission of Minister Gineral won't be of no use. So I subscribe myself in haste, your faithful friend and well-wisher.

MAJOR JACK DOWNING.

Ex-President Fillmore.—A correspondent of the Boston Courier says:

While at the Falls, I visited Buffalo, and did myself the honor of calling upon the great statesman of Buffalo, Millard Fillmore. It was pleasant to look upon the plain, white two-story house, with green blinds, and a little yard in front, in which Millard Fillmore resides. It spoke proudly of the man, and of the institutions which formed the man. Calm, dignified and gentlemanly, Mr. Fillmore, the citizen of Buffalo, is no less respected than was Mr. Fillmore as the President of the United States. Whatever views may be entertained in regard to the policy of his administration, the integrity of his private character has ever been beyond even the suspicions of his bitterest enemies. The loss of the companion of his early struggles and subsequent prosperity, has thrown a shadow upon his countenance. May it soon pass from his horizon, and the unclouded sun shine as brightly as before!

WASHINGTON, July 28.

The President has appointed Walter Fearn, Esq., of Mobile, Ala., as the U. S. Minister to the Court of Brussels.

New Cotton.—We have received a sample of cotton from the plantation of Mrs. S. Morton in Screven County. It is fully matured and of good quality. The wool is shorter than usual in consequence of the severe drought, but the Cotton is full and well bolled.—*Savannah Morning News.*

Call declined.—We learn that the Rev. J. McDaniel has declined the call extended to him by the Raleigh Baptist Church.

Biblical Recorder.

Publication of Dr. Ives.—We learn that Dr. Ives has written a volume which he is about to publish, entitled "The trials of a spirit in its progress towards Catholicity, or letter to his friends, by L. S. Ives, formerly Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in North Carolina." The *Tijd* says that Dr. Ives having written this book at Rome, is about visiting London to supervise its publication.—*Freeman's Journal, July 23d.*

Our punning friend, whose *bon mots* we have often recorded for the public amusement, let off a brilliant thing at a recent race near Richmond, which should not be lost. The favorite horse was named Red Eye, and our friend was advising a gentleman to take no bets against him, as the issue of the contest was already certain. "How so?" asked the gentleman. "Because," replied the punster, "*Id certum est quod* [illegible] REDDI *potest.*"

Southern Literary Messenger.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 1, 1853.

Our friends in the several Congressional Districts will oblige us by sending the election returns as speedily as possible.

STORE BREAKING.—On Friday night last, the Store of Mr. Robert Mitchell, on Gillespie street, was entered through the back window, and a considerable quantity of bacon and dried beef taken. We understand that two white men, Orphy Deal and Charles Vann, and a negro named Henry Hooper, have been arrested, and are in jail awaiting examination.

This, we believe, is the third case of store-breaking within the last fortnight. It is high time that some steps were taken by our citizens to secure their property from robbery and fire. At present it seems to be at the mercy of the robber and incendiary.

THE MAIL ROBBERY.—We understand that on a further examination of Tinnin, several letters taken from the mails, and a $50 Bill (which has been identified by the owner,) were found upon him and in his trunk.

HEAVY RAINS.—This section of the State has been visited with heavy rains almost daily since the 4th ult. The Cape Fear River is therefore in fine boating order.

We regret to learn from the farmers and turpentine getters in our neighborhood that their prospects have been materially injured by the wet weather.

HON. DANIEL M. BARRINGER.—"*El Heraldo,*" the leading journal of Madrid, has a paragraph of which the following is a translation:

"Mr. Barringer, the representative of the United States, has arrived at this Court on his return from a journey made to Andalusia with his family. Mr. Barringer will reside at La Granja (*one of the royal sites*) until the arrival of Mr. Soulé, when he will finally depart from our country, where he will leave so many friends and so many sincere admirers of the course of conduct he has observed during his residence among us."

NORTH CAROLINA COPPER.—The N. Y. Express of Tuesday last has the following paragraph:

"We have received an interesting report from the President and Directors of the North Carolina Copper Company. In North Carolina cupreous ores were not worked until undertaken by this company, and the working of the year has been attended with the greatest success, and thus has given birth to many new enterprises. But this company maintains its supremacy, if we judge by the value of its stock in the market. We have not space to give the valuable information to the mining public contained in the report. We merely state that the company have 60 first class miners on the ground, 10 second class, and 40 to 50 laborers and boys—in all 150; and they have obtained from the Mines and shipped to market, since March last, over 1500 bbls. of ore of 800 lbs. each. The company have worked their mines with their proceeds, and will soon be enabled to present their stockholders with profitable returns."

"THE COURSE OF TRADE."—We copy the following paragraphs from the Richmond Enquirer of the 23d ult:

The Course of Trade.—In our report yesterday of the sales of tobacco in Richmond we mentioned the sale of 12 hhds. of tobacco received from a gentleman in Kanawha county, and 20 hhds. from a gentleman in Putnam county. This tobacco came by way of Wheeling and Baltimore.

The tobacco of Virginia, raised in Virginia on the line of our projected central improvement, is taken Westward out of the State, up the Ohio river, across the territory of Maryland, to Baltimore, and, after reaching there, is thence shipped to Richmond by a route almost double the distance of that from the place of its growth to our city. This state of facts is mortifying truly to our State pride, but we trust but very few more long years will ensue before the sad mortification will come to an end.

Our own State is in the same condition. We have frequently had occasion to send boxes down the Cape Fear River to Wilmington, thence to Charleston, S. C., and Augusta, Ga., on their way to the Western part of North Carolina! The same cause, (the want of rail roads, plank roads and canals) forces us to import hay from New York, corn from Baltimore, &c., &c., whilst the products of Western North Carolina are literally wasted for want of proper facilities of transportation to market.

Such facts are indeed mortifying to our State pride, injurious to our State character, and year after year are driving away from us hundreds of young and enterprising citizens to seek homes in the far West, where facilities for education, travel and transportation, are provided by the Federal Government *at our expense.*

We heartily unite with the Enquirer's hope, that a few more years will put an end to such a mortifying state of things, and would suggest to it and other papers of the same political school, that the time may be essentially shortened by a change of tone on the land question. Give us *our* share of the public lands or of their proceeds, and the reproach of Rip Van Winkleism will soon be taken away from North Carolina and the other Southern States of the Union.

We have already commenced a system of internal improvements. Give us our share of the public lands, and that system may be firmly established and indefinitely extended. Give us those lands, and immense benefits will be diffused throughout the whole country—new channels of communication and commerce will be opened—industry will be stimulated and labor will receive its merited reward. In the language of the great statesman of Kentucky, "Place this exhaustless fund in the hands of the several members of the confederacy, and their common federal head might address them in the glowing language of the British Bard:

> 'Bid harbors open, public ways extend,
> Bid temples worthier of the God ascend,
> Bid the broad arch the dangerous flood contain,
> The mole projecting break the roaring main.
> Back to his bounds their subject sea command,
> And roll obedient rivers through the land.'"

MR. ASHE'S INFLUENCE IN CONGRESS.—The Wilmington Journal replies to this paper that it seeks Whig votes for Mr. Ashe "because he was, is, and we believe always will be a consistent Democrat; and thus belonging to the great Democratic party, and coming from a strong Democratic district, he could operate more effectually, and would exert twenty times the influence in favor of any measure for the benefit of his district that Mr. Leak could, even if he were chosen—belonging to no regular party—attached to no regular organization—a political windfall—his own vote would be his all."

Now we are inclined to think, that if Mr. Ashe's influence in Congress is "twenty times greater" than Mr. Leak's would be, that Mr. Leak's influence would be just twenty times less than nothing—and that the difference between the two "influences" would be about the same as between six and half a dozen. But we shall not stop to inquire into the amount of influence likely to be exerted by Mr. Leak. It is none of our business to decide between him and Mr. Ashe. The quarrel is a very pretty quarrel as it stands and we have no intention to interfere in behalf of either.

But we have heard a great deal heretofore of Mr. Ashe's "immense influence" with his party in Congress. We have heard him praised for superhuman efforts to obtain appropriations for Cape Fear River—we have heard him spoken of as *the* man, and the *only* man, who could obtain Congressional appropriations for the benefit of this District. We have heard a vast amount of such *talk*; we have never seen its *effects*. It is great cry and *no* wool.

What are the facts?

The Bill appropriating money for the improvement of Cape Fear River and the harbor of Wilmington was before the last Congress. Mr. Ashe's "immense influence" was exerted in its behalf.—The result was, that the House of Representatives, with an overwhelming Democratic majority, paid so little respect to Mr. Ashe and his "influence" as to *reject the bill.* How was it in the Senate—the Democratic Senate? Why according to the testimony of the leading Democratic Senators, the bill *was passed by that body solely on account of the exertions and the great popularity of the Hon. Geo. E. Badger, the* WHIG *Senator from this State!*

Such is a specimen of Mr. Ashe's influence with his party. He might just as well have remained at home. Yet Mr. Ashe, for doing nothing at all, is rewarded with the fulsome praise of the Wilmington Journal, whilst Mr. Badger, for securing the appropriation, is rewarded with the vulgar abuse of the same paper. Mr. Ashe is lauded to the skies as a Republican Democrat, whose "immense influence" can secure the passage of all sorts of bills for the benefit of his District, and Mr. Badger is wilfully and grossly slandered as a Federal Whig, who, in the elegant language of the Wilmington Journal "does not care a chew of tobacco" for the people of the Cape Fear region.

There is a moral contained in these facts which we would impress upon the people of this District. It is this. We are not likely to obtain appropriations from Congress for *our* Rivers and Harbors, whilst we send to Congress Locofoco demagogues, who ask for those appropriations and at the same time avow unqualified hostility to appropriations for the improvement of all other Rivers and Harbors. Senators and Representatives from other States are not apt to aid those, who in asking it, flatly avow opposition to granting aid to those from whom it is asked.

"PRETENSIONS."—The Wilmington Journal has a long article to show that the new States can never absorb the public lands, and that the reasonings of those who warn the people against the rapacity of those States are mere "fallacious pretensions." The Journal's theorizing is all very well upon paper, but a few facts are worth more than a column of speculations.

The Report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, Nov. 26, 1851, shows that 80,052,464 acres of land have been granted to the *new States.* That, up to Sept. 30th, 1849, only 19,768,212 acres had been so granted. And that from Sept. 30th, 1849, to the 30th June, 1851, less than two years, more than *sixty millions of acres of the public land were granted to the new States by Congress.*

It may be, as the Journal says, that the old States could prevent this absorption by "being true to themselves." But these grants have been made heretofore; so far as we can judge they will be made again; the Representative from this District, Mr. Ashe himself, tells us that *he* can suggest no plan by which they can be stopped.—Western members encouraged by the grants made them heretofore, have openly laid claim to the whole, and boldly proclaimed in the Senate and in the House, that in a few more years they would have the power and *take it,* with or without the consent of the old States.

Let us adopt the only safe plan, and whilst we have the power, take this land out of the hands of demagogues who use it for political purposes, and distribute it in equal shares among the people of the States by whose blood and treasure it was won.

The North Carolinian is informed that we are not aware that "Tom Corwin is a notorious abolitionist." We recollect that the influence of Mr. Fillmore and his Cabinet was successfully exerted to secure the passage and the execution of the Compromise measures, fugitive slave law included. And therefore we think none the worse of Mr. Fillmore for having "Tom" in his Cabinet.

But Mr. Fillmore's acts are not in question now. What we desire to know, is, how the Carolinian reconciles its support of Pierce's abolition appointments to office with the holy horror manifested by that paper in the Presidential campaign because it thought that it was possible Gen. Scott would appoint free-soilers to office? That is the question. You and your party have deceived the people with regard to Pierce; why don't you denounce him?

Elections are held this day in Georgia, Kentucky, Missouri, Alabama, Arkansas and Texas for Governor, Members of Congress &c.

LETTER FROM THE SENIOR EDITOR.

PHILADELPHIA, July 26, 1853.

What a marvellous change in the comfort and expedition of travel since I last journeyed to this place from Fayetteville! Our 12 miles of Plank Road was something subtracted from the tedium of the ride to Raleigh; but what may I not say in praise of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road? A ride over it is a real pleasure. 84 miles in four hours, instead of ten to twenty hours, as formerly; clean comfortable cars, instead of dirt and hard boards covered with horse-hair cloth; a smooth and safe track, instead of a shockingly rough one; prompt movements and no waste of time at stations, as formerly. The change makes one feel proud of the energy of the old State, instead of ashamed of the sad want of spirit and of common sense, which allowed so valuable a work even for a day to fall into disgrace. Leaving Raleigh at 8 A. M. we arrived in Portsmouth, nearly 200 miles, at 7 P. M.—3 of the eleven hours being spent in that attractive place, Weldon.

Persons at all inclined to sea sickness should avoid the Bay Route, as even a moderate breeze upturns the stomach of such persons. Quite a number of ladies, and perhaps some of the other sex, had to go supperless to bed.

I was rejoiced to see the prospect so very good of a fine corn crop, every where, from Fayetteville to this city. I think there is more corn, and less of any thing else, growing, than I ever saw before. The corn is generally more forward this side of Baltimore, than in North Carolina.—Every where it has the richest green color.

I was amused to find many houses in Raleigh, as in our town, daubed with the impudent painted placard of the patent medicine agent who lately passed through Fayetteville and left his mark upon so many buildings—"Try Dr. Hampton's Vegetable Tincture." I think if the agent had not done his work between midnight and dawn, and had not left before his mark was seen, he would have had a chance, in both towns, to try the strength of the law. The people of Raleigh say, that whatever else they may try, they will never buy or try 'Hampton's Vegetable Tincture.'

I was somewhat surprised to hear in Raleigh, that it is really quite probable that Mr. Rogers will be elected to Congress from that District, over Venable and Lewis. It is almost too good to be true, and yet I am inclined seriously to believe it will so happen.

I see nothing of interest here.

LATER FROM EUROPE.—The Asia brings Liverpool dates to the 16th inst. A peaceful settlement of the Russian and Turkish difficulties is still expected. It was reported that the English, French, Austrian and Prussian Ambassadors at Constantinople had drawn up a conciliatory note, which the Sultan approved and accepted, and which was then sent to the Emperor of Russia for his acceptance. The general impression prevailed that he would accede to the proposition. Its nature and terms are unknown.

The Liverpool cotton market had undergone no change; breadstuffs had slightly improved.

RETURNING REASON.—We rejoice to see that the *Union* (and of course the Administration) has discovered the real character and designs of Louis Kossuth. The Union of Tuesday last publishes, by authority we suppose, a thorough and well-deserved using up of Mr. Kossuth, for an impertinent interference in American affairs.

It seems that the commander of the American Fleet in the Mediterranean recently exchanged the customary friendly salute with an Austrian ship-of-war having on board the Austrian Ambassador to Turkey. Displeased with this, Kossuth with his usual impudence has communicated to the American people, through an American journal the expression of his unqualified condemnation. Therefore the Union pitches into him "like a thousand of brick" and the Democracy throughout the country with their usual docility of course will submit to the executive orders.

That is the end of the Kossuth humbug of American intervention. It was wanted to secure the foreign vote in the Presidential election; that over, it is cast aside.

MISSION TO FRANCE.—The New York Herald says:

"The nomination of Hon. John A. Dix to the vacant mission to France, it is reported, will not be made till after the August elections. It is understood that the suspension is owing to strong representations from the South."

MORE TROUBLE.—The Virginia papers are beginning to denounce the Administration's departure from strict construction with regard to the Pacific Rail Road. The Washington Union, incensed with the Albany Argus for its bold denunciation of the abolitionists in New York, has read the Argus out of the party. Senator Dickinson of New York offended by the Free soil appointments of the President has declared that "*at all times and upon all occasions he should be found opposed to this hybrid Administration.*"

Mr. Taylor a National Democratic Member of the New York Senate has addressed a long letter to the Washington Union exposing the course of the Locofoco abolitionists in New York. The Albany Argus has followed up the letter with articles devoted to the same purpose. The Washington Union, a *Southern* Locofoco paper and the organ of the present free-soil administration, replies to Mr. Taylor and the Argus in long articles defending the course of the abolitionists! Proper employment this, for those who exhibited such horror of the "Scott-Seward organization."

NEW PAPER.—Mr. James T. Powell publishes a prospectus in the last North Carolinian proposing to publish a paper in Fayetteville to be called "The Democratic Banner." Terms, $1.00 per annum in advance.

DEATH OF AN EDITOR.—We regret to learn from the Goldsboro' Telegraph that ANTHONY SEPARK, Senior Editor of that paper died at Goldsboro' on the 21st ult. Mr. Separk was 28 years old.

Commodore John T. Newton, U. S. N. commander of the Home Squadron died at Pensacola on the 18th inst.

MAGAZINES.—We are indebted to the Publishers for the August Number of Putnam's Magazine. The publishers commence the second volume with the largest circulation ever before attained by an *original* literary magazine either in this country or in Europe.

We have also received from L. Scott & Co. the July Number of Blackwood's Magazine.

The Syracuse Star learns that the Supreme Court at New York, at its sitting held a week or two since, pronounced a decision distinctly affirming the constitutionality of the Fugitive Slave Law of 1850.

Mr. Beverly Tucker has published the prospectus of the new Locofoco organ at Washington, to be called the Washington Sentinel.

COMPLIMENTARY.—The Raleigh Standard calls Mr. Venable a vain, selfish, ambitious demagogue. Mr. Venable calls Holden a bob-tailed lawyer, grog shop politician and hired editor. We have not a doubt of either's correctness of judgment and congratulate the people of the State upon the furious war raging between them. For, "when rogues fall out, honest men come by their dues."

PROGRESSIVE DEMOCRACY.—A Kentucky paper publishes a letter written at Washington by Hon. R. H. Stanton of that State to a Mr. Samuel Pike which contains the following paragraphs:

"If I could stay here a month, I could make $5000. As it is, I fear I shall have to hurry off without even completing the business I came on. I saw men in New York, Philadelphia and here, who want my services, and are willing pay for for them, *and pay for them well. If I can be re-elected I can make a great deal of money.* But this is between ourselves.

Give my respects to all friends, and believe me, yours sincerely. R. H. STANTON.

It is to be hoped that the people of Mr. Stanton's District will appreciate the *honorable and patriotic* motives of that gentleman and keep him at home.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Messrs HALE & SON—Gentlemen: A portion of the public of this Congressional District take considerable interest in Mr. Walter F. Leak's business operations on the Cape Fear River. To those who wish to know, I will state that his freights on the Cape Fear River are larger than any other shipper in the county of Richmond or any county joining it. There is a wagon in his employ in town every week, hauling the yarns down of the Richmond Manufactory, of which he is President and a large stockholder. This wagon, on returning, carries a large amount of merchandise up for Mr. Leak and his neighbors.

BOAT OWNER.

MARRIED,

In Wilmington, on the 28th ult., by the Rev. M. B. Grier, Mr. JAMES C. SMITH, to Miss MARY ANN, daughter of Miles Costin, Esq.

DIED,

On the 27th ult., EDMUND HARRIS, infant son of Joseph and Caroline Hollingsworth, aged 1 month and 16 days.

In Wilmington, on the 28th ult., at the residence of her father, J. M. Middleton, Esq., Mrs. MARY S. MACRAE, wife of Gen. Alex. MacRae, aged 30 years.

In this county, on the 25th ult., Capt. JOHN McDOUGALD, a native of Jura, Scotland, but for the last 32 years a resident of this county, in the 59th year of his age.

At his residence in Robeson county, on the 28th ult., JEREMIAH WATTERS, aged about 80 years.

Mr. Watters has left a large family and numerous relations and friends, who mourn in his death a loss that cannot be repaired. He was a good citizen, a kind neighbor, and above all, an humble and devout christian. He was a consistent member of the Baptist Church for many years. Com.

In Robeson county, on the 23d ult., Mr. DUNCAN McN. McMILLAN, aged 18 years. Also, on the 25th, JOHN D. McMILLAN, aged 14 years—both sons of John H. McMillan, Esq.

Drowned, in Clark's Creek, Montgomery county, on the 27th ult., near Murphy McRae's Mills, MONROE, son of Murphy and Amanda McRae, aged 14 years 11 months and 25 days.

> His languishing head is at rest,
> Its thinkings and achings are o'er;
> His quiet, immoveable breast,
> Is heaved by affliction no more.—[Com.

In Duplin county, on the 14th ult., Mrs. TABITHA, relict of the late Maj. Houston, aged 65 years. Mrs. Houston had been an acceptable member of the Presbyterian communion for some 25 years, and was enabled, under the benign influence of our holy religion, to meet death with composure and resignation, and pass the vale fearing no evil. Her children, neighbors, and friends mourn their loss, but not as those who have no hope. Com.

Wil. Journal and Herald please copy.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—Aug. 1.

BACON—	9½ a 10	MOLASSES—	
BEESWAX—	24 a 25	Cuba,	25 a 26
CANDLES—F.F.	16 a 17	New Orleans,	37½ a 40
Adamantine	30 a 35	NAILS—	6 a
Sperm	50 a	OILS—Linseed,	80 a
COFFEE—Rio,	10½ a 11	Tanners',	60 a 70
Laguira,	11½ a	SALT—	
St. Domingo,	9 a 10	Liv'p. (sack,)	1 50 a 1 60
COTTON—		Alum, (bu.)	a
Strictly prime,	11 a 11¼	SEED—	
Prime,	10¾ a	Flaxseed,	1 00 a
Fair,	10 a 10½	Clover, per lb.	12½ a 15
COTTON BAGGING—		SHOT—	
Gunny,	14 a 16	Com., pr. bag,	2 00 a
Dundee,	13 a 15	Buck,	2 25 a
Burlaps,	10 a 12	SPIRITS—	
COTTON YARNS—		Peach Brandy,	a
No. 5 to 10,	17	Apple "	45 a 50
DOMESTIC GOODS—		N. C. Whiskey,	40 a
Bro. Sheetings,	7½ a 8	Northern "	a
Osnaburgs,	9½ a 10	N. E. Rum,	40 a
FEATHERS—	35 a 37	Jamaica Rum,	$2 a 2 50
FLOUR—		Fr. Brandy,	$2 a 3 00
Superfine,	5 25 a	American Gin,	30 a 40
Fine,	5 00 a	Holland Gin,	1 50 a 2 00
Scratched,	4 75 a	SUGAR—	
GRAIN—		Leaf,	10 a 11
Corn,	75 a 85	Crushed,	9½ a 10½
Wheat,	75 a 80	St. Croix,	9 a
Oats,	a	Porto Rico,	7 a 9
Peas,	75 a 80	New Orleans,	6 a 8
Rye,	a	TALLOW—	7 a 8
HIDES—Dry,	7 a 8	TOBACCO—	
Green,	3 a	Leaf,	none.
IRON—		Manufactured,	8 a 15
Swedes, co. bar,	5 a	WHITE LEAD—	$2¼ a 3 00
Ditto, wide,	6 a	WINDOW GLASS—	
English,	4 a	8 x 10,	2¼ a 2½
LARD—	10 a 11	10 x 12,	2¾ a
LEAD—	8½ a 9	WOOL—	27 a 28

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon.—Receipts are large, present prices hard to obtain.

Cotton.—During the past week some 5 or 6 loads sold at 11 to 11¼, and one load from the upper part of Richmond, of very good, sold for 11¼.

Flour.—Receipts fair, prices unsteady.

Wool heavy at present figures.

Spirits Turpentine 33 to 34 cts.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Turpentine—Yellow 2 65, Hard 1 40. Spirits 34½. Tar 2 30. Timber—sales of nine rafts at from 5 25 to $12, as to quality.

At New York, cotton market dull. Breadstuffs favorably affected by the Asia's news. Southern Flour 5 37½ to 5 62½. Corn 72 to 75.

At Charleston, cotton in request at 10¾ to 11¼. Bacon, sides, 8¼. No corn in market.

Total receipts of cotton, 3,198,200, against 2,989,508 bales last year. Increase 208,692.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

July 29—Str Rowan, with boats Cumberland and Starr in tow. 30—Str Fanny Lutterloh, with goods for merchants of this place, and for C M Lines and J H Haughton of the interior.

July 31—Str Chatham, with boat Cumberland in tow, and Str Southerner, with load of cotton for Rockfish Company.

The River is two feet higher than it was during the last freshet.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

WESTERN RAIL ROAD.

Second Instalment.

THE BOARD of Directors require an instalment of Five per cent. on each Share of the Capital Stock of the "WESTERN RAIL ROAD CO." to be paid at their Office in Fayetteville, on the 1st day of SEPTEMBER next. D. G. McRAE, Pres't.

August 1, 1853. 14-1m

THROUGH Tickets to Weldon, via Wilmington, for sale at reduced rates. Steamer Fanny Lutterloh leaves this place every Monday and Thursday at 5 o'clock, A. M.

T. S. LUTTERLOH.

Fayetteville, August 1, 1853. 14-3w

NEW GOODS

At the old stand of H. Branson & Son.

THE UNDERSIGNED have just received a LARGE STOCK OF GOODS, embracing a general assortment recently bought in the northern market under favorable circumstances. They have

Loaf, crushed, powered and brown sugars; Java, Laguira and Rio Coffee; pepper, spice, ginger, cloves and nutmegs; sup. carb. soda; indigo; madder; borax; camphor; alum; epsom salts; saltpetre; molasses; syrup; salt; iron; saddles, bridles and martingals; collars; wagon and buggy whips; spades, shovels and forks; trace, dog, tongue, breast and halter chains; coffee mills; wagon boxes; mill, cross-cut and hand saws; cut nails and spikes; a good assortment of pocket and table cutlery; blacksmith tools complete; turpentine hackers, scrapers, dippers and axes; broad and chopping axes; guns; window glass; rivets. A large stock of ready-made clothing and staple dry goods; gunny and hemp bagging; rope and twine; Swedes, American bar and hoop iron; square and octagon cast steel; German and blister steel; *safety-fuse and blasting powder;* hats, caps, boots and shoes, western and North Carolina bacon; together with almost every article sold in this market, all of which will be sold at fair prices for cash, on time to prompt customers, or country produce generally.

G. W. WILLIAMS & CO.

July 30, 1853. 14-tf

☞ The office of the Cape Fear Steamboat Company is kept in the above building.

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned have this day entered into a Copartnership, for the purpose of carrying on the Mercantile Business, under the name and style of Graham & Little. They may be found on Gillespie Street, Yellow Building, 3 doors South of the market, where they will be pleased to see their friends and customers.

H. GRAHAM.
R. LITTLE.

July 29, 1853. 14-3t

HARPER'S AND PUTNAM'S

MAGAZINES for August, just received by E. J. HALE & SON.

FAUST & WINEBRENER,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
HARDWARE, CUTLERY, GUNS, &c.
No. 68½ North Third Street,
Between Arch and Race, West side,
PHILADELPHIA.

WE ARE now opening our FALL SUPPLY OF GOODS, which is larger and more complete than we have ever heretofore offered, and which we will dispose of at as low prices as any house in the country.

Orders by mail or otherwise will receive our personal and prompt attention.

July 29, 1853. B B 14-3t

$25 REWARD.

I WILL pay the above reward for the apprehension and safe delivery to me, or lodgment in Clinton Jail, so that I get my negro girl JENNY. She is a likely girl, of light complexion, smiles when spoken to, about five feet six or seven inches high: is supposed to be lurking about Faison's Depot, or Goshen.

WM. D. HOBBS.

July 27. 14-tf

☞ WE are authorized to announce RONALD McMILLAN as a candidate, at the ensuing election in August, for the office of County Court Clerk of Cumberland. He also pledges himself, if elected, to discharge the duties of the office faithfully, and to the best of his ability.

June 28. 8-5t

☞ WE are authorized to announce Col. JOHN McLAURIN as a candidate for the office of Clerk of the County Court of Cumberland County, at the next Election.

June 1, 1853. 200-te

☞ WE are authorized to announce BENJAMIN F. SHAW as a candidate for the office of Clerk of the County Court of Cumberland, at the Election in August next.

June 6, 1853. 200-te

SUPERIOR COURT CLERK.

WE ARE authorised to announce JAMES W. STRANGE, Esq. as a Candidate for the Office of Clerk of the SUPERIOR COURT of Cumberland County, at the Election in August next.

March 28, 1853. 81-te

SUPERIOR COURT CLERK.

☞ We are authorised to announce JESSE T. WARDEN as a Candidate for the Office of CLERK of the SUPERIOR COURT of Cumberland County, at the next Election.

March 28, 1853. 81-te

SUPERIOR COURT CLERK.

WE are authorized to announce PETER PATTERSON as a candidate for the office of Clerk of the Superior Court of Cumberland County, at the election in August next.

June 1853. 2te

CALL AND SETTLE.

THE Subscribers respectfully request all indebted to them, and all to whom they are indebted, to call and settle accounts during the present month.

July 1, 1853. E. J. HALE & SON.

HERE IS YOUR REMEDY!

Holloway's Ointment.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills, a radical cure for Skin Diseases, Cutaneous Eruptions, Ringworms, and Scorbutic Humors.—The virulence of these complaints is very much increased by the impurity of the blood, therefore, to cleanse the same is the first step towards checking the baneful effects of these maladies on the constitution, and there is no medicine so efficient for this purpose as Holloway's Pills, with which should be applied his invaluable Ointment, as, when combined, there is no disease of the skin that can resist their curative powers. For the cure of old wounds, bad legs, glandular swellings, and ulcerous sores, these medicines are unequalled.

Sold by the Proprietor, 244 Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London, and by all respectable vendors of Patent Medicines throughout the British Empire, and by those of the United States, in pots and boxes, at 37½ cents, 87 cents, and $1 50 each, wholesale by the principal Drug houses in the Union, and by Messrs. A. B. & D. SANDS, New York, and Mr. J. HORSEY, 84 Maiden Lane, New York.

There is a very considerable saving in taking the larger sizes.

N. B. Directions for the guidance of patients are affixed to each box.

Wholesale by S. B. & T. A. EVANS, Wilmington, N. C.

[illegible] S. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville, N. C.

Fayetteville and Centre Plank Road Company.

THE Annual Meeting of this Company will take place in the Town Hall in Fayetteville, on the 11th day of August next.

It is desirable that all the Stock be represented in person or by proxy.

JAS. G. COOK, Pres't.
July 25, 1853. 13tm

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,

LARGE No. 3, Mackerel.
" " Herring.
Fresh Lime.
" Plaster Paris.
" Cement and Plastering Lath.
J. W. POWERS & CO.
July 22, 1853. 13-tf

NEW BOOKS.

POPULAR EDUCATOR for July. Illustrated Magazine of Art, vol. 1, bound. Sam Slick's Wise Saws and Modern Instances.

Harry Coverdale's Courtship, by the author of Frank Fairlegh. The Echoes of a Belle by Ben Shadow. Another supply of Trench on Words, Beatrice &c.

Trautwine on Excavations and Rail Road Curves, &c. Chapman's American Drawing Book, &c.

July 20, 1853. E. J. HALE & SON.

$25 Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, about the 14th June last, his negro man BEN. He is about 18 years old, rather spare made, between 5 feet 9 inches and 6 feet high, dark complexion, high forehead, good teeth, shows a good deal of white in the eyes, and rather slow in speech when spoken to. Said negro was purchased of Thomas McDaniel, in the upper part of Sampson, and it is supposed he may be lurking about the neighborhood of Chas. A. Harrison. I will give the above reward for the apprehension and delivery of said negro to me, or Twenty Dollars for his confinement in any Jail in this State so that I can get him.

NEILL WATSON.
Clinton, Sampson Co., N. C., July 25, 1853. 13-1m

WORLD'S FAIR.
Crystal Palace.

PERSONS visiting New York or travelling through North Carolina, should prepare themselves by calling at M. A. BAKER'S, Sign of the Big Gun, opposite the Post Office, where they will find a large assortment of double and single barrel Shot Guns, Rifles and Pistols, of all qualities; Colt's Repeating, Allen's Revolving, Wesson's Repeater and self-priming Pistols.

Powder Flasks, Shot and Game Bags, Percussion Caps of French and English make; also a large assortment of Gaming fixtures, which will be sold at the lowest cash prices.

REPAIRING of every thing in the Gun [illegible] line will be done at short notice, in the best manner, and for a small charge.

Rifles of all kinds constantly on hand and manufactured to order, and warranted to shoot from 100 to 500 yards. Persons wishing to purchase any of the above named articles, will do well to give me a trial.

M. A. BAKER.
Sign of the Wooden Gun,
Hay street, opposite the Post Office.
July 21, 1853. 12tf

CARD.

JAS. C. SMITH & CO.,
Factors,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Particular attention paid to the sale of Spirits, Rosin, Turpentine, Timber, Lumber, and other Produce.
July 21, 1853. 12-2m

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1853.
John J. Gilchrist vs. George McMillan.
Attachment.—[illegible] Taylor and Amos Jessup summoned as Garnishees.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that George McMillan, the Defendant in this case, has removed, or so conceals himself that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him. It is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for the said George McMillan to be and appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in September next, and replevy and plead, or judgment absolute will be rendered against him, and the property in the hands of the Garnishees condemned to the satisfaction of the Plaintiff's claim.

Witness, John McLaurin, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the first Monday of June, A. D. 1853.
13-6t] J. McLAURIN, Clerk.

ANDREWS & JESUP.
No. 70, PINE Street, NEW YORK.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS
FOR THE SALE OF ALL KINDS OF
COTTON AND WOOLLEN MACHINERY AND
"Manufacturer's Articles"
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Comprising Belting, Card Clothing, Bobbins, Shuttles, Pickers, Roller Skins, Roller Cloth, Oils, &c.
Dec. 1[illegible], 1852. 52-ly

New Stock Seasonable Goods

THE subscriber respectfully begs leave to inform his customers and the public generally, that he has just received his stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

Embracing a General Assortment of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Bonnets, Misses' and Children's Hats, Worsted Patterns, Umbrellas and Parasols, Boots and Shoes.
ALSO, SUGAR AND COFFEE, &c. &c.
P. SHEMWELL.
North-east Corner Market Square, Green st.
Fayetteville, N. C., April 1, 1853. 80tf

CASSIMERES, CASSIMERES.

I HAVE just received a fresh supply of [illegible] SALEM CASSIMERE, to which I would call the attention of my friends and the public in general.
P. SHEMWELL.
May 3, 1853. 91tf

ANDREWS'S
Tin Ware and Stove Depot.

ALWAYS on hand, Cooking, Box, and Parlour STOVES.
—ALSO—
A varied assortment of Tin Ware, at wholesale and retail. By C. W. ANDREWS,
Market Square.
June 6, 1853. 200tf

AT THE RED SIGN.
McDonald & McMaster

HAVE just received a full and complete stock of GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, &c., to which they would invite the attention of the citizens and surrounding country. They will sell low for Cash, or on time to punctual customers. They purchased their Goods for cash, and this will enable them to sell low. They have facilities that many houses have not; they have agents established in Baltimore and New York, who always advise them of any change in articles in their line, and who purchase only when bargains are to be had. We keep always on hand a splendid assortment of foreign and domestic Liquors; Loaf, Crushed and Brown Sugars; Rio, Java and Laguira Coffees; Green, Hyson and Black Teas; New Orleans and Cuba Molasses; Table and Sack Salt; Bacon, Lard, Mess Pork, Mess Beef, Smoked Beef, Dryed Venison; No. 1, 2 and 3 Mackerel; Butter, Cheese, Flour, Meal, Corn, Oats, Tobacco, Candles, Copperas, Saleratus, Indigo, Madder, Spice, Pepper, Ginger, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, Epsom Salts, Saltpetre, Hardware, Cutlery, Crockery, and Glassware, and a variety of other goods.

They take this method of thanking the community and their country friends for the very liberal patronage bestowed on them, and intend, by selling goods low, to increase their former trade, always keeping in view that a nimble sixpence is worth a slow shilling.

Yellow Building, between the Market House and the Bank of the State, Gillespie Street, Fayetteville, N. C.
March 21, 1853. 78tf

Blanks for sale here.

Edgeworth Female Seminary.

THE next Session of this Institution will commence on Monday, August 1st.

The corps of Instructors has been completed by securing the services of Prof. Guillaume R. DeRinzie in the department of Modern Languages, who has long been known as one of the most accomplished and successful teachers in Virginia.

It is very desirable that pupils attend punctually at the commencement of the session. For more particular information respecting the school, apply to

RICHARD STERLING, A. M.,
Principal.
Greensboro', N. C., July 1, 1853. 9-1m

Pilot Mountain.

THIS Great Natural Curiosity is situated in Surry County, N. C., two miles west of the Stokes line, on the main road leading from Salem west—distance 25 miles, Germanton 18 miles, Bethany 17 miles, and within 3 miles of the Stage line from the above places across the Blue Ridge by Mount Airy to the Sulphur Springs in Virginia. The height of the Pilot Mountain (says Prof. Caldwell) is 1750 feet above the level of Grassy Creek, which is the nearest stream. The view from the Pinnacle is said to be the Grandest of any other point in the Southern States, embracing Kings Mountain in York Dist., S. C., Parisis Mountain in Spartanburgh, S. C., the Table Rock in Greenville Dist., S. C., all of which are 100 miles or more distant; a full view of the Blue Ridge from North East to South West, and the Alleganny as far as the eye can reach, the Peaks of Otter, the Buffalo Hump, and many other points in Virginia. A view into four States can be had at the same time.

The Pilot for the last season has been much visited by strangers from all parts of the United States. The ascension to the Pinacle is now safe by steps and ladders from the House kept by the Subscriber, one and a half miles south of the Mountain. A good carriage Road within six hundred yards of the Pinnacle. A good Guide will always be ready to wait on strangers. No pains will be spared to wait on visitors and make them comfortable with every thing the country affords. The Stables are well supplied with good fodder and hay. Near the House is a fine Mineral Spring, the properties of which are Sulphur, Iron and Magnesia. Inquire for the Subscriber's House, as he is the sole proprietor and owner of the Pilot Mountain.

WM. GILLAM.
June 23, 1853. 9-tf

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 1st day of June, his negro man DANIEL, aged about [illegible] years, [illegible] 160 or 170 lbs. [illegible] on his back [illegible] District, S. C. [illegible] the country.

I will give $20 to any one who will confine him in any jail in North or South Carolina, [illegible] or $25 if delivered [illegible] of Little River, [illegible]

Address the subscriber [illegible] Co., N. C.

THOMAS W. [illegible]
June 28, 1853. 8tf

Notice to Turpentine Distillers.

I HAVE now on hand a number of Spirit Barrels, made of the best seasoned timber, [illegible] workmen. And can make [illegible] per week. Those wanting [illegible]

[illegible]
July 7, 1853. 9tf

Spirits Turpentine Wanted.

THE undersigned will pay cash for Spirits Turpentine, in good order, [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] & CO.

NOTICE.

PERSONS [illegible] by note or account [illegible] are hereby notified that [illegible] next month, [illegible]

GEORGE BRANDT.
Fayetteville, N. C., July 7, 1853. 8t

TO THE PUBLIC.

[illegible] made Clothing, [illegible] and other articles of [illegible]

GEORGE BRANDT,
Between the Market House and Fayetteville Hotel.
Fayetteville, July 7, 1853. 8-2m

VALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE.

[illegible] situated seven [illegible] lands [illegible] Store [illegible] in a very high state of cultivation.

I will give a credit [illegible] for two years [illegible]

ZACH. FILMORE.
[illegible], May 26, 1853. [illegible]

MOLASSES.

40 HHDS.—superior quality.
ALSO,
Coffee, Sugar, Iron, &c., for sale Cheap, by
PETER P. JOHNSON.
March 16. 77tf

☞ I am now receiving my stock of SPRING and SUMMER GOODS suitable for Ladies' and Gentlemen's wear. Also, Hats, Bonnets, Shoes, &c. &c.
PETER P. JOHNSON.
March 16, 1853. 77tf

FRENCH BURR MILLSTONES.
Great Reduction in Price.
EGENTON, MORRIS & CO.

CONTINUE to make to order, and keep constantly on hand

French Burr Millstones

Of all dimensions, warranted to be of best quality, being made from Burr blocks, selected by them from the best quarries in France. They keep for sale

Cologne, Cocalico and Esopus Millstones; Burr Blocks, Bolting Cloth, Screen Wire, Calcined Plaster, Hydraulic Cement, &c.

Orders from any part of the country promptly attended to.
R. M. ORRELL,
Agent at Fayetteville, N. C.
March 11, 1853. 76tf

BACON.

North Carolina Bacon for sale.
J. & T. WADDILL.
July 10, 1853. 9tf

NEW BOOKS.

COLLIER'S Notes and Emendations to the text of Shakspeare's Plays; Dr. Birch and his Young Friends, by W. M. Thackeray; Tales of the Countess D'Arbourville; Robin Hood and Captain Kidd; &c.

American Architect, by J. W. Ritch; American House Carpenter, &c.

E. J. HALE & SON.
May 30, 1853.

N. C. Supreme Court Reports,

IN sets, or parts of sets, with all other N. C. Law Books, and Law Books generally, sold on the most favorable terms, by
E. J. HALE & SON.

Also, a large stock Medical, Historical, Miscellaneous, and School Books, Blank Books, Paper, &c., at wholesale and retail, at the Book Store, Fayetteville, N. C.

FIRE-PROOF ROOFING.
Francis Shenton,
SLATE AND METAL ROOFER, &c.,

THANKFUL for past favors, begs to call public attention to SLATE ROOFING, done on the most approved principle, making roofs lighter, tighter, and more durable than the old way of sheeting, effecting a saving in lumber, and greater security against fire. The low price at which Slate Roofs are now offered will compare favorably with any other kind of fire-proof Roofing.

SLATE CHIMNEY PIPES made to any pattern. They are an excellent remedy for smoking chimneys, and seldom fail to effect a cure.

☞ Tin and Copper Gutters, Leader Pipes and Heads, made to any pattern, and every kind of fire-proof roofing put on or repaired in the best manner, on reasonable terms.

F. S., in soliciting your patronage, feels confident of giving entire satisfaction in all cases where a thorough knowledge of his business is required.

Fayetteville, Sept. 7, 1852. 24Y

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has taken the shop between Drs. Mallett & McSwain and Eccles's Bridge, where he intends carrying on the TAILORING BUSINESS in all its branches. Having had practical experience in most of the Atlantic cities, he feels assured that he can please the most fastidious.

All orders will be executed with neatness and despatch.

B. MONAGHAN.
March 28, 1853. 81tf

NEW DRUG STORE

THE subscriber having taken the Store on Green street, known as the McPherson Building, nearly opposite Dr. Robinson's Shop, is now receiving a fresh and well assorted stock of

Drugs, Chemicals, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye-Stuffs, and Perfumery.

Together with a good assortment of Hair, Flesh, Tooth, Paint, and Whitewash Brushes, Combs, [illegible] Surgical Instruments, Galvanic Batteries, &c. &c. All of which he offers low for Cash or on time to punctual customers.

[illegible]

☞ MEDICAL PRESCRIPTIONS carefully and [illegible]

J. N. [illegible]
[illegible], 1853.

LEATHER BANDS.

[illegible] per [illegible] Cash [illegible]
For sale by
W. H. [illegible]
Fayetteville, Nov. [illegible], 1852.

New Goods for 1853.
J. C. THOMSON

IS now receiving a large and well selected stock of [illegible]

GOODS.

[illegible]

UNION LIVERY STABLES.
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE [illegible]

Horses, Carriages, and Buggies, FOR HIRE.

[illegible]

A FOUR HORSE CARRIAGE [illegible] at short notice, to carry [illegible] from the Steam Boats.

They will take Horses on Livery at [illegible]

They hope, by strict attention to business [illegible] to merit a share of public patronage.

J. R. ASKEW, [illegible]
December 14, 1852. 52tf

NOTICE.
$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, about the 15th of July, 1851, his negro girl Sarah. Said negro is about 16 years of age, black, with large white eyes, [illegible] weighs about 100 pounds.

Said girl is supposed to be lurking in the neighborhood of Mr. Isaac Wright's or Gen. McKay's, in Bladen county. The above reward will be paid for her delivery to me, or her confinement in any jail in the State of North Carolina.

WM. G. BUTLER.
[illegible], N. C., March 14, 1853. 77tf

A NEW INVENTION.

THE undersigned has made an invention of a Smut Machine which he will insure to be perfect in the extraction of smut in wheat, and wishes to inform Mill Owners that he is putting up machines at Union Factory, on Deep River, [illegible] miles North of Ashborough.

My machines are composed of three different principles, centrifugal, scowering and reaction. It takes the wheat through three operations in going through the machine once.

Any persons buying a machine, after trying it, if it does not clean wheat, damp or dry, I will take it back. Price Seventy-five Dollars.

All letters addressed to New Salem Post Office, Randolph county.

P. P. FREEMAN.
Oct. 12, 1852. 34Y

SHINGLES.

WE want 100,000 good Juniper SHINGLES, for which the best price will be paid.
J. & T. WADDILL.
April 1, 1853. 84tf

A BARGAIN OFFERED.

AS the undersigned has determined to remove to the West, she offers for sale that commodious House, which she now occupies, in the village of Summerville, and all appurtenances thereunto belonging. Also, 120 acres of land at the mouth of Cross Creek, in the town of Fayetteville, a short distance above the Clarendon Bridge. Terms cash, or paper negotiable at either of the Banks in Fayetteville. Reference, as to the Cross Creek land, is made to James Banks, Esq., of Fayetteville.

L. BAILEY.
Summerville, N. C., June 6, 1853. 1tf

Fire and Life Insurance.

Are your Houses or Stock in Trade Insured?

Is your own life Insured for the benefit of surviving wife and children?

Have you any Insurance upon the life of your slaves?

THE undersigned is Agent for the *Greensboro' Mutual Fire Insurance Co.*, and the *Greensboro' Mutual Life Insurance and Trust Co.*

The *Fire Co.* will take risks on as favorable terms as any other responsible Co. This Co. is managed by competent officers,—has the larger portion of its risks detached, and is doing a very successful business.

The *Life Co.* has a liberal charter, and offers to those wishing to secure something to wife and children after death, a most favorable opportunity. The insured participate in all the profits of the Co., both in the Insurance and Trust Departments.

Slaves Insured on reasonable terms.

Full explanations given to all who wish Insurance.

Persons in the country wishing Insurance, will please address the undersigned by letter.

JNO. M. ROSE, Agent, &c.
Fayetteville, May 24, 1853. 97-3m

Metalick Roofing and Guttering,

DONE in the best manner, at reduced prices, by
C. W. ANDREWS,
Market Square.
June 6, 1853. 200tf

WILLIAM A. GWYER,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Wilmington, N. C.

PERSONAL attention given to the sale or shipment of Naval Stores. I have ample facilities for conducting the business: large wharf and store sheds to keep spirits from exposure. Naval stores will be shipped to any house in New York, or to other markets if advisable, and liberal cash advances made on consignments. I refer to the following distillers:

E. Hannum, Wayne county.
E. H. Woodard & Co., Earpsborough.
W. Earp, " "
A. G. Thornton, Johnston county.
Bridges & Durham, " "
D. Hocutt, " "
Spencer Fountain, " "
H. Eatman, " "
Smith, Bryan & Co., " "
B. R. Hinnant, Esq. " "
Lovett Peacock, Columbus county.
Messrs. Jones & Leach, Fayetteville.
May 26, 1853. 96Y

Fayetteville Candy Manufactory.

THE subscriber still continues to manufacture a superior article of plain and fancy CANDIES, at the old stand, (No. 5, Green street, 3 doors North of the Market House,) where he would be happy to see his old friends and customers.

CHARLES BANKS.
March 1, 1853. 73tf

NEW BAKERY.

THE Subscriber has opened a Bakery on Bow Street, on the lot two doors East of Duncan McNeill's Cabinet Shop. He is prepared to furnish Families, Boats, and the public generally, with Bread, Biscuit, and Cakes of various kinds, at the shortest notice. He has procured the services of one of the best Bakers in the State. [illegible]

CHAS. BANKS.
Fayetteville, Dec. 2[illegible], 1852. 56tf

WANTED.

30,000 BBLS. Turpentine, delivered at my Distillery in this place, for which the highest prices will be paid.

I would also employ two or three good turpentine-[illegible] Coopers.
D. W. [illegible]
[illegible], N. C., Feb'y 10, 1853. 68tf

REMOVAL.

WE [illegible] occupied by [illegible] Boots, Ready-made Clothing [illegible] the wants of the [illegible]

STARR & WILLIAMS.
[illegible], 1853. [illegible]

MARBLE FACTORY,

By GEO. LAUDER.
TWO DOORS ABOVE E. L. HAIGH & SON'S STORE,
Fayetteville, N. C.

Encourage Home Manufactures.

THE [illegible]

[illegible]

DAVID DIXON, Agent
[illegible]
[illegible], Feb'y 12, 18[illegible]

Fayetteville Hotel.
JOHN HARMAN

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and [illegible] the Fayetteville Hotel [illegible] comfortable who may favor him with their company.

Fayetteville, N. C., June 3, 1853. 2-tf

Groceries and Dry Goods.

THE subscriber has taken the East end of the Store lately occupied by Cook & Taylor, where he would be pleased to see his old customers and others.

My stock of GROCERIES will be large and full.

I will take in payment any kind of Country Produce. Goods will not be refused, or credit to punctual customers.

JAS. G. COOK.
May 2, 1853. 90tf

DISSOLUTION.

THE firm of COOK & TAYLOR is dissolved by its own limitation. The business of the concern will be settled by Mr. Alex'r Ray, or by either of ourselves, using the name of the firm in settling its affairs.

JAS. G. COOK,
WILLIAM TAYLOR.
Fayetteville, May 2, 1853. 90tf

REDUCED FARE.

Through Tickets between Wilmington, N. C., and Baltimore. Fare $13. Via Weldon, Petersburg, Richmond, & Washington City, or via Weldon, Portsmouth and Norfolk.

For Tickets apply at the Office of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company at Wilmington, or at the Office of the Baltimore Steam Packet Company, and of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company, Pratt Street, Baltimore.

Jan. 1, 1852. 53-tf

The Subscriber still continues to carry on the CABINET BUSINESS in Fayetteville, and in addition to his Establishment on Bow Street, near Eccles's Bridge, has opened a large WARE ROOM on Hay street, nearly opposite the Fayetteville Hotel, and one door East of Messrs. Haigh & Son's, where a general assortment of

FURNITURE,

Made by competent and faithful workmen, may be had at prices corresponding with the times. Also, an assortment of Northern-made FURNITURE, selected by himself, which will be sold at a very moderate advance.

DUNCAN McNEILL.
Nov. 10, 1851. 38tf

HE keeps on hand an assortment of Fisk's celebrated METALLIC BURIAL CASES, which have been highly recommended by Willie P. Mangum, Henry Clay, Lewis Cass, Wm. R. King, and many other illustrious characters, who have examined and witnessed their utility.

New Drug Store.
Foulkes & Mac Rae,
DRUGGISTS,
Corner of Hay and Donaldson Streets, directly East of the Fayetteville Hotel,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

ARE now receiving a large stock of DRUGS AND MEDICINES, directly from Importers and Manufacturers, which they will sell to Physicians and Country Merchants at a very small advance.

They will keep constantly on hand, of the best quality, every variety of articles in their line, having made arrangements to that effect with established houses in New York.

Their Stock having been very carefully selected, and purchased for Cash, will enable them to recommend confidently all their Drugs, and to sell them at very low rates.

They solicit a reasonable share of the patronage of the public.

April 22, 1853. 88tf

STEDMAN & HORNE,
Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, &c.
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens and the public generally, that they have just returned from New York, and are receiving their Spring Stock of Goods, consisting of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, &c.

A variety of Hats, suitable for the season; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots, Shoes and Slippers; a large assortment of ready-made Clothing; a great many articles in the ladies' line, and we would be pleased to have them to call and examine for themselves.

All orders sent to our care from our friends and customers will be promptly attended to.

March 30, 1853. 81tf

Randolph Sheeting and Cotton Yarn,
For sale by WORTH & ELLIOTT.
April 1853. 87tf

NEW STOCK OF
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

THE subscriber is now receiving a large and well selected stock of Goods, comprising a General Assortment of

DRY GOODS, Ready-made Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Hardware and Cutlery, Groceries, Saddlery, &c. &c.,

Which he will sell low for cash, or exchange for Turpentine and Country Produce.

He returns his warmest thanks to his old friends and customers for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and hopes to merit a continuance of the same.

N. KING.
Kingsbury, April 16, 1853. 88tf

FOR SALE OR RENT.

THE [illegible] SUMMER RESIDENCE now occupied by Mr. J. E. Bryan, two miles West of town. Possession given immediately. Apply to [illegible] or C. E. [illegible] [illegible] A. LEETE.
March [illegible], 1853. 77tf

2,000 *Bbls. Turpentine Wanted,*

FOR which the highest cash prices will be paid.
[illegible] & [illegible]
[illegible], N. C., May 18, 1853. 97tf

PREPARED
SUPER PHOSPHATE OF LIME
OF THE MOST APPROVED QUALITY.

[illegible]

HOYT & CO. AGENTS,
No. 2[illegible] Water Street, and 1[illegible] West Street, corner of Dey Street, NEW YORK.

A FERTILIZER [illegible]

[illegible]

June 11, 1853. [illegible]

NOTICE.

WE are determined [illegible] this Summer and the [illegible] our business more to a [illegible] Persons indebted to us will be interested in this [illegible] save costs they would do well to [illegible]

J. & T. WADDILL.
July 1, 1853. 7tf

Cabinet Furniture, Chairs, &c.

THE subscriber is receiving the largest assortment in his line ever before purchased at the North, which, together with his own manufacture, makes his Stock very complete, consisting of

Chairs, Tables, Sofas, Bedsteads, Wash Stands, Bureaus, Looking Glasses, Side Boards, Secretaries, &c.

All of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers.

JOHN W. BAKER.
Oct. 30, 1851. 35tf

JUST RECEIVED,

A PRIME lot Mountain Butter.
New Orleans and Cuba Molasses.
Java, Laguira and Rio Coffee.
Sugar, Rice, &c.
WORTH & ELLIOTT.
March 7, 1853. 75tf

RAGS! RAGS!!

300,000 LBS. RAGS WANTED, for which the highest market price will be paid by
BENBOW, KYLE & CO.,
Agents for the Manteo Paper Mill,
Raleigh, N. C.
Fayetteville, March 21, 1853. 78-6m

THE LARGEST
SILK, RIBBON, AND TRIMMING HOUSE IN NEW YORK.
Thomas G. Stearns,
IMPORTER AND JOBBER OF
SILKS, MILLINERY, AND FANCY GOODS.
At Nett Cash Prices—time granted by adding interest.
162 Broadway, N. Y.,

HAS now in Store and is daily receiving and offering at the Lowest Prices, a complete assortment of GOODS IN HIS LINE, comprising all the various styles and designs, consisting of

Black and Fancy Silks; Marcelines, Florences, Shawls, Trimmings; Bonnet Ribbons; Taffeta and Satin Ribbons; Dress Trimmings of all kinds; Embroideries; French and English Crapes, Crape Lisses, Silk Cravats; Gloves of all kinds; Silk Lace Mitts; Bareges, Laces; White Goods, Hosiery, L. C. Handkerchiefs.

The undersigned would invite Merchants from the North, South, East and West, when in the City, to favor him with a call and examine his stock before purchasing.

THOMAS G. STEARNS,
162 Broadway,
Between Liberty street and Maiden Lane, N. Y.
July 15, 1853. 61-Ypd

Fire Insurance.

THE ÆTNA Insurance Company of Hartford, having paid the tax imposed by the Revenue law of the late Legislature, will continue its Agency in Fayetteville, under the management of the undersigned, who is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance on buildings or Goods, either in this Town or in any part of the State, on proper application, descriptive of the Property, &c.

The ÆTNA COMPANY has been in operation about 30 years. Its capital is $300,000. The Hon. Thos. K. Brace was its first President, and he still holds that office; and several of its first Directors are still active and efficient members of the Board. It has at all times sustained the highest character for the prudence of its management, and for the liberality with which it has ever adjusted its losses.

E. J. HALE, Agent.
March 10, 1851. 62tf

LIFE INSURANCE.

THE Undersigned has been appointed Agent of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company. Every member for life participates in the profits of the Company; and the annual premium for life membership, where it amounts to $30 or more, may be paid one-half in cash, and the other half in a note at 12 months.

Debtors' lives may be insured by creditors. Any one may insure his own life for the exclusive benefit of his family. The lives of slaves may be insured.

This system is rapidly growing into favor all over the civilized world. It is one by which a family, for a small sum annually, may be provided for, after the death of its head, on whose exertions they may have been dependent for a support. It is a good investment of money, even if one should live long after taking out a Life Policy. Explanatory pamphlets, and the necessary Blanks, furnished on application.

E. J. HALE.
Fayetteville, June 1850. 72

Spring, 1853.
JAMES KYLE

IS now receiving a large and general assortment of **NEW GOODS,** which have been purchased for CASH by the Package. Country Merchants and others will find it to their interest to examine the Stock.

March 12, 1853. 7[illegible]

THE undersigned, having purchased Mr. [illegible] Latterloh's Distillery and Cooper shop, have entered into Copartnership under the name of McLaurin & Strange, for the purpose of carrying on the Distilling of Turpentine, and the manufacture of Spirit Barrels.

D. McLAURIN,
WM. McLAURIN,
JAS. W. STRANGE.
Feb'y 18, 1853. 70tf

THE highest cash price paid for Turpentine, White Oak Staves, and Oak or Ash [illegible] Jas. W. Strange, who can always be found [illegible]
McLAURIN & STRANGE.
Feb'y 18, 1853. 70[illegible]

SADDLERS' AND COACH-MAKERS'
HARDWARE, &c.

THOMAS MACKENZIE & SONS,
No. 222 Baltimore St., Baltimore.

IMPORTERS and Dealers in [illegible] English Heads and Reins, Girth Webs, [illegible] Hames, Bitts, &c., Springs, Axles, [illegible] BENT FELLOES, Hubs, Spokes, [illegible] Patent Canvass, Carpeting, and every [illegible] connected with either branch of the business, [illegible] they are prepared to offer to punctual [illegible] good terms as any other house in the United States.

Agents for the sale of [illegible] Self-Adjusting [illegible] and Spencer's GIG TREES.

☞ Orders promptly attended to.
Address
THOMAS MACKENZIE & SONS,
No. 222 Baltimore Street,
BALTIMORE.

AFFLICTED, READ!

PHILADELPHIA MEDICAL HOUSE, established 15 years ago by Dr. Kinkelin, N. W. corner of Third and Union Streets, Philadelphia.

READ—YOUTH AND MANHOOD—A vigorous life or a premature death. Kinkelin on Self-Preservation. Only 25 cents. [illegible] useful information on [illegible] organs. It addresses [illegible] and should be read by all. [illegible] warning it gives, will prevent [illegible] suffering, and save annually thousands [illegible] will learn how to prevent [illegible]

A remittance of 25 cents, enclosed in a letter, addressed to Dr. Kinkelin, N. W. corner of Third and Union streets, Philadelphia, will secure a book, under envelope, per return mail. Persons [illegible] may address Dr. K. by letter, (post paid) and be cured at home.

Packages of medicines, directions, &c., forwarded by sending a remittance, and put up secure from damage.

Booksellers, News Agents, Pedlers, Canvassers, and all others supplied with the above work at very low rates.

Jan'y, 1852. 6[illegible]

LIVER COMPLAINT.

[illegible], Dyspepsia, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Disease of the Kidneys,

And all diseases arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach, such as Constipation, [illegible] Fullness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and dull pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and great Depression of Spirits,

CAN be effectually cured by DR. HOOFLAND'S CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS, Prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, at the German Medicine Store, No. 120 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

Their power over the above diseases is not excelled, if equalled, by any other preparation in the United States, as the cures attest, in many cases after skilful physicians had failed.

These Bitters are worthy the attention of invalids. Possessing great virtues in the rectification of diseases of the Liver and lesser glands, exercising the most searching powers in weakness and affections of the digestive organs, they are withal, safe, certain and pleasant.

READ AND BE CONVINCED.
From the Boston Bee.

The editor said, Dec. 22d—

"Dr. Hoofland's Celebrated German Bitters for the cure of Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Chronic or Nervous Debility, is deservedly one of the most popular medicines of the day. These Bitters have been used by thousands, and a friend at our elbow says he has himself received an effectual and permanent cure of Liver Complaint from the use of this remedy. We are convinced that, in the use of these Bitters, the patient constantly gains strength and vigor—a fact worthy of great consideration. They are pleasant in taste and smell, and can be used by persons with the most delicate stomachs with safety, under any circumstances. We are speaking from experience and to the afflicted we advise their use."

Look well to the marks of the genuine. They have the written signature of C. M. Jackson upon the wrapper, and the name blown in the bottle, without which they are spurious. For sale wholesale and retail at the

GERMAN MEDICINE STORE,
No. 120 Arch Street, one door below Sixth, Phila., and by respectable dealers generally throughout the country.

Also, for sale by SAM'L J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville, N. C.
Wholesale Agents for North and South Carolina, HAVILAND, HARRAL & CO., Charleston, S. C.

☞ Professor Alex. C. Barry's Tricopherous,

or Medicated Compound, for Beautifying, Curling, Preserving, Restoring and Strengthening the Hair, Relieving Diseases of the Skin, Curing Rheumatic Pains, and Healing External Wounds. Bounded by no geographical lines, the reputation of Barry's Tricopherous pervades the Union. The sales of the article [illegible] have increased in a ratio that almost exceeds belief. Professor Barry, after a careful examination of his sales' book, finds that the number of bottles delivered to order, in quantities of from one to [illegible] gross upward, during the year 1852, was within a trifle of [illegible]

It is unnecessary to present at length the evidences of the wonderful properties of the Tricopherous, when the public has furnished such an indorsement as this. The cheapness of the article, and the explanations given of its chemical action upon the hair, the scalp, and in all cases of superficial irritation, first recommended it to the attention of the people. This was all that the inventor desired. Every bottle advertised itself. The effects [illegible] exceeded expectation. It acted like a charm. The [illegible] not be without it. Country dealers in every section of the United States found they must have it; and thus was built up a wholesale trade to an extent hitherto unheard of as regards articles of this kind. The highest point has not yet been reached. It is believed that the sales this year will be a million and a half [illegible]

Depot and Manufactory, No. 137 Broadway, New York. Retail price, 25 cents a large bottle.

Liberal discount to purchasers by the quantity. Sold by all the principal merchants and druggists throughout the United States and Canada, Mexico, West Indies, Great Britain, France, &c. And by S. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville, N. C.

NEW BOOKS.

SPENCER'S PASTOR'S SKETCHES, second series; the Genius and Mission of P. E. Church in the United States, by Calvin Colton; the Bible in the Counting-House, by Boardman; Great Truths by Great Authors; a Dictionary of Aids to Reflection; the Race for Riches, by Colwell; Travels in Egypt and Palestine, by J. Thomas, M. D.; Marie De Berniere, a tale of the Crescent City, by W. Gilmore Simms; a Practical Treatise on Business, by E. T. Freedly; School Books, &c.

Just received. E. J. HALE & SON.

MUSIC BOOKS.

THE Hesperian Harp; Boston Academy's Collection; the Presbyterian Psalmodist, &c. Further supplies just received. E. J. HALE & SON.
June 14.

BLANKS for sale at this Office.